The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Still Further Depredations by the Alabama.

The Washington, Golden Eagle, Olive Jane and Palmetto Captured by Her.

The Washington Released on Bond---The Others Burnt.

The Rebel Cotton Loan all Taken.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Close of the Debate in the French Senate.

Loud Calls for More French Troops in Mexico and Cochin China.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. GRACE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st of March, at 10 A. M., *via* Queenstown 22d, arrived here at 3½ P. M. to-day. She had been detained off the harbor since this morning by fog.

The *Canada* sailed from Halifax at 7 P. M. Weather clear.

The *Canada* has $10,000 in specie and 43 passengers for Halifax, and 30 for Boston.

She passed on the 21st, ships *Elvira*, *Ben. Nevis*, and bark *Solo*, going into Liverpool.

22d, at 6 A. M., off Saltas, Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, for Liverpool.

23d, lat. 51°, long. 13°, steamship *City of New-York*, for Liverpool.

26th, lat. 48°, long. 30°, steamship *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool.

The ship *Benj. Bangs* arrived at Queenstown 22d, and the *Dashaway* at Gravesend 22d.

The *Canada* also passed at 6 A. M., April 2, lat. 43°, long. 59°, the steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool March 19, for Portland.

The steamers *City of Cork*, of the Inman line, and the *Louisiana* would leave Liverpool, shortly after the *Canada*, for New-York. The former would call at Queenstown, sailing thence on the 23d.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 19th.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, and the *Borussia*, from New-York, at Southampton, early on the morning of the 20th. The *Glasgow* reached Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship *Damascus*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool 21st.

The departure of the *Great Eastern* is postponed till the 18th of April.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA.

The ship *Washington*, from Callao for Antwerp, arrived at Southampton on the 20th, having been captured by the pirate *Alabama* Feb. 20, but released on a bond for $50,000. She brought the crews of the ships *Golden Eagle*, *Olive Jane* and *Palmetto*, burnt by the *Alabama*.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The Confederate Loan would close on the afternoon of the 21st, the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed, particularly in London. Report says the applications in Liverpool were not very heavy, and there was considerable diversity of opinion there as to the merits of the scheme.

Paris telegrams say the loan was quite the rage there.

The *Times* City Article says:

"Very little political feeling is manifested in the business, and its seems evident, so far as London is concerned, that it is in viewing it as a cotton speculation, that any attractions it possesses are to be found. In other respects there can be no doubt the majority of merchants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced. As the affair will not be officially recognized on 'Change, the dealers agreed among themselves to fix the 24th of April as the settling day."

The London *Star* cannot believe *bona fide* investors will be found to take the loan even at par, without better security than that offered by the hypothecation of cotton, which it may never be in the power of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. to deliver.

The *Daily News* editorially denounces the loan. It says:

"Its flagrant indecency and immorality will strike and scandalize most Englishmen who care for the reputation of their country. Those who subscribe to the loan are *aiding and abetting the Slave Power in a most direct and emphatic manner*, and all who have an enlightened regard for the true reputation of England, will regard this open assistance to traffickers in human flesh as a desecration and pollution to English exchange.

There was rather less excitement in regard to the loan on Friday, the 20th, and after touching 5⅛, it closed that day at 4¾@4¾ premium. The bids reached £10,000,000 sterling, and were expected to be £15,000,000 to £18,000,000 at the close.

The *Times* again asserts that it is regarded as a cotton transaction, and not a political loan, and there is nothing in it to prevent any one from subscribing.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House, Mr. LAYARD, in reply to an inquiry, said, since the breaking out of the civil war in America, communication between the British Government and that of the United States in reference to the Island of San Juan had been suspended.

On the 20th, SEYMOUR FITZGERALD gave notice that he would on the 23d ask whether the Government had accepted or intended to accept a proposal of President LINCOLN as to the communication between England and the United States, to inquire into any just complaints of the violation of neutral rights.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

The match has been concluded for the prize fight between HEENAN and KING for the championship and £1,000 stirling a side. The 8th of December has been fixed upon as the day for the contest.

Mr. BAXTER moved a resolution declaring it inexpedient to renew the subsidy to the Galway line. He strongly denounced the Galway contract. A general debate ensued.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that it was a job. He said the Government were actuated by a desire to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

The motion was rejected—109 to 46.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at London on the 19th. The Directors' report, of which an abstract was received per *Nova Scotian*, was adopted. Hon. JAMES S. WORTLEY made a long and interesting statement on the condition and prospects of the Company. He said as soon as $300,000 was subscribed, they intended to commence operations. Three-fourths of this amount was already taken. He had confidence that the rest would be obtained, and so much more as was found necessary. The American Honorary Directors were reëlected.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The debate in the French Senate on Polish affairs concluded on the 19th.

Mr. BILLAULT, on behalf of the Government, said a fresh insurrection can only bring fresh misfortunes, and it is neither good, useful nor humane to encourage it. The French Government persisted in this language. It is necessary, he said, to mistrust popular impulses. Aspirations for liberty were manifesting themselves everywhere, and made power more accessible to the voice which has been raised in favor of Poland. For this reason, he continued, Russia has replied to the communication of France by *benevolent words, promising concession and amnesty*. The old distrust of Europe toward France exists no longer. If it should happen that the destiny of Poland must be settled by congress, there is no doubt the voice of France would be listened to. M. BILLAULT mentioned the precedents of the Senate on similar occasions, and asked that the order of the day be adopted. The Senate could not hesitate between referring the petitions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by its reasons for so doing (a course which perhaps implied a risk of war) and passing to the order of the day, thereby expressing confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the Emperor. Much cheering followed M. BILLAULT speech.

The Senate passed to the order of the day by a vote of 109 against 17.

A demonstration in favor of Poland had taken place in Paris. The *Patrie*, of the 19th, says:

"To-day, at the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Prof. DE GIRARDIN, a large number of the students set out for the palace of the Senate, with the object of making a manifestation in favor of Poland. On arriving at the Place Odeon, they were dispersed by the Police. During the sitting of the Senate, the Place Odeon was patrolled by police, also the Rue de Derangirard, in order to prevent the people from collecting together. Some arrests were made in consequence of the above demonstration."

The Paris *Moniteur* and London *Times* regard the news from Poland as showing that the insurrection is becoming general.

Intelligence from Lithuania states that all Marshals of corporations in that province, all Judges and Judiciary officers, and all the independent public functionaries have sent in their resignations *en masse*. These resignations are based upon the resolution not to receive any communication from the Government in the Russian language. The functionaries who resigned are said to have declared infamous all who should consent to fill the positions they had vacated.

A dispatch from Tarnow announces that LANGIEWICZ had defeated the Russians, under the command of Geo. SCHACHOWSKY, and captured considerable quantities of war material.

It is reported that the reply of Austria to the French proposals is evasive.

LATEST.—Telegrams from Cracow say a report was current that LANGIEWICZ had been put to flight, and his forces dispersed; that he was at Opotowicz, and sought the consent of the Austrians to pass through Gallicia, but was refused.

Earthworks were being thrown up around Warsaw. The inhabitants expected an attack about Easter.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that the news from Cochin-China is by no means satisfactory, and reinforcements are earnestly asked for by the commander of the French forces.

Gen. Forey is making the same demand from Mexico, where it is said 6,000 men are required, in addition to the present large force in that country.

The coming elections cause much anxiety to the Government.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI's health causes renewed anxiety.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegrams have been received, *via* Suez:

CALCUTTA, Monday, March 2.

Grey Shirtings and Mule Twist tending upward. Indigo unchanged. Exchange, 4s. 8¾d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Gray Shirtings unchanged. Silk heavy. Exchange, 6s. 2¾d.

Commercial News by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

The sales of cotton for the week have been 57,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to speculators and 9,000 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant with considerable advance, which was not fully sustained, and closed with an advance of ½d. ₱ lb. on the week for American, ½d.@¾d. on Surats, and ½d. @1d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat without change in prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....24½d.	Middling Orleans...22d.
Fair Mobile.....24d.	Middling Mobile...21½d.
Fair Uplands.....23½d.	Middling Uplands..21½d.

Stock in port 378,000 bales, including 53,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report the market for Cotton Goods and Yarns flat, but rather steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally downward, with a slight decline. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull, and declined 3d.@6d. per barrel; quoted 21s.@21s. 6d. WHEAT irregular, and declined 1d.@2d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 7d.; Red Southern, 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d.; White Western, 10s.@ 10s. 3d.; White Southern, 10s. 3d.@11s. 6d. CORN dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull and declining. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., and others report: BEEF heavy, and declined 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. PORK quiet. BACON irregular, at a decline of 1s. BUTTER nominal. LARD easir, at 37s.@38s. 6d. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady, at 30s.@31s. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN downward, with small sales at 26s.@26s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. SUGAR downward. COPPER steady. RICE firm. COD OIL—no sales. WHALE OIL, 42s. 6d.@44s. LINSEED OIL dull. CRUDE PETROLEUM quiet and steady, at 12s.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS opened firmer, but closed quiet. IRON quiet and steady. SUGAR has a downward tendency. COPPER buoyant. TEA steady. RICE steady. TALLOW very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 112s. RESIN steady. LINSEED OIL quiet and steady, at 43s. SPERM OIL dull, at 84s. CRUDE PETROLEUM heavy, at 12s. 6d.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 20th were rather firmer. There was an active demand for Money, and few transactions took place below 4 ₱ cent.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Consols closed, to-day, at 92@ 92¼, for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £220,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Stocks is quiet, but steady. Illinois Central Railroad, 44¼@44 discount; Erie Railway Shares, 42⅜@43⅜.

LATEST NEWS BY THE CANADA.

VIA LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday.

The rebel loan rather relapsed to-day, closing at 3¾@4¼ premium.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse opened at 69fr., 25c for rentes.

POLAND.

CRACOW, Friday, March 20.

The insurgents are rallying at Vizlitza, commanded by SOBIESORSKI.

PARIS, Friday, March 21.

Dispatches received at the Russian Embassy confirm the defeat of LANGIEWICZ, who had been conveyed to Tarnow. The insurgents lost 400 killed and 54 taken prisoners.

A telegram from Lemberg also confirms the above

VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, March 22.

The *Times* city article, dated Saturday evening says: Consols, after official hours, were firm at 92⅛ @92⅜. The rebel loan closed at 3¾@4¼ premium.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The bourse is firmer; rents closed at 69f. 25c.

LONDON, Sunday, March 22.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

Mr. PENDER, M. P., for Manchester, has joined the Direction of the British and American Exchange Banking Corporation.

In the minority of the 17 of the French Senate on the Polish question, are the names of several of the most intimate of the Emperor's *entourage*.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, March 22.

Steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived here to-day.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON.—Sales of Cotton, to-day, 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market closes quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market closes flat.

PRODUCE.—The Produce market closes quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

CONSOLS closed to-day, at 92⅛@92¼, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 45@44 discount; Erie Railroad, 42⅜@43⅜.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE MARKET.—COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 16,000 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 290f.; *bas*, 275f. The market is steady, with a trifling advance. Stock in port, 43,000 bales.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Connecticut Copperheads as Seen in Richmond.

The Hopes for Peace More Remote

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR

State of the Markets in Richmond

We have received our usual files of late Richmond and Charleston papers. They contain no news in addition to that which has already been transmitted by telegraph, but the following extracts will be found of interest:

"TWO NATIONS."

Under this caption the Richmond *Enquirer* has a long article, which has for its text the Connecticut election. It says:

"Democratic men in Connecticut, then, finding that fire and sword are unlikely to bring in the money invested in them, with cent. per cent. interest, bethink themselves, it seems, of resorting to 'reason'—to see if *that* will pay. We know exactly what they mean by *reason*. We shall even put the proposition they would make us thus: 'Come now, ye wayward sisters! Has not enough been done for honor, as you call it? After all, what do you make by this war and carnage? We 'Democrats' have tried it, and behold! it did not pay. On the contrary, all the pay and all the profits go to those wretches, the 'Black Republicans,' whom you and we together so long abused and kept out in the cold. You know we abhor them as bitterly as yourselves can do. It is true we joined with them in the employment of a gentle coercion to retain you in our glorious and lucrative old Union; but we are reasonable; when a speculation is found not to pay, we drop it; shall we throw good money after bad? God forbid! We think it is *time*—we are now ready—to make common cause with you against the common enemy—namely, the party that is *in*. Suffer the Democratic party to lead you over once more into the green pastures of Federal office, and by the still waters of Federal patronage, and we shall make fair division of the spoil on the word of patriots and gentlemen. What shall stand in the way of such a blessed reunion? Shall the blood of sons and brothers slain, the shrieks of violated women, and smoking homesteads and desolated fields, and all the price and passion and agony of the mortal strife, be suffered to rise up between us on the sacramental day when we meet in that august and immortal Convention to distribute the patronage of a hemisphere, and feel that the wide, unbounded Continent is ours? Perish the thought! Let us drop from our hands these bayonets and bullets, and make a peaceful Presidential kind of campaign, as to the golden days of 'TYLER, too;' let us marshal the gallant old legions of the Unterrified, and *charge* at the rate of two hundred millions per annum, to the warcry of *Pluribus Unum*."

This is the sort of "reason" which those Connecticut Democrats propose to try. *To them it seems reason; to us the very eternity of hopeless delirium. We shall watch those "Confederates" (so called) who may show any inclination to hearken unto those eloquent Democrats; who may praise their lofty patriotism, or sympathize in their noble struggle for their Constitution. Such Confederates will be fit subjects—to say the least—of medical treatment as lunatics.* To shave their heads and half-drown them with shower-baths might do them good; but to answer them according to their folly would only exasperate their paroxysm. If there be few such Confederates, or none, so much the better."

THE PEACE PROBLEM.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 14.

The march of events during the last thirty days has done much to dispel the hopes of early peace, so generally entertained at the opening of the year. Since the bloody affair at Murfreesboro, the hostile forces in Tennessee, as well as those upon the Rappahannock and the Mississippi, appear to have been at a dead lock. But though the military *status* is in the main, unchanged, our enemies have not been idle. *Never have their preparations to crush us been so active and energetic as during the present lull in the tempest of the war.* In the desperate resolve to rob us of our rights, they have madly thrown away their own. With a bankrupt Treasury, with a Constitution trampled in the dust, with an army which has invariably been beaten in every pitched battle, by troops inferior in number and equipments, and with a Government derided abroad and despised at home, the Yankees have deemed all that was left to them—the shadow of a free and constitutional Government—not worth preserving, and *they have deliberately cast the lives and the liberties of their whole people in the scale against the hitherto invincible sword of the South. The Northern States have welded together all that remains to them of strength and wealth, to form an efficient weapon, in the hands of the vulgar despot at Washington, for our destruction.* They have learned already to applaud the tyrannies of their master, and they salute him Dictator. There are some among us who hope that the spirit of republican government will yet assert itself at the North and that *the people of the Northwest, at least, will ere long rise up to wrest their independence from the grasp of the new Autocrat. But in vain do we look for any material indication of this counter revolution.* The whole Yankee nation, from Cape Cod to the prairies of the far West, is this day substantially a unit in the determination to subjugate these Confederate States, if their subjugation be possible.

Meantime, the dreams of foreign intervention that have so long deluded our people are passing away. England was never so resolute in her policy of non-interference as now; France stirs not in our behalf without the cooperation of her jealous rival. Thus, to our cost, we have learned the wholesome lesson that upon the blows yet to be struck by our own right arms rests the only hope of peace and independence. Henceforth let our Government bend all its energies to strengthen our armies in the field; and let our planters everywhere, as they desire the salvation of our cause, as they prize the success of our living defenders and the cherished memory of our glorious dead, see to it that the soil is tilled with the single view of feeding the armies, whose breasts are the barriers that protect that soil from the tide of desolation.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

A letter to the Mobile *News* gives the following regarding affairs at Charleston, and the measures taken to repel our forces:

The orders just issued by Gen. RIPLEY, who is the Brigadier commanding this district of Gen. BEAUREGARD's Department, are significant. *No more blockade running steamers are to pass Forts Sumter or Moultrie by night*; if they succeed in running the gauntlet of the Federal squadron, they must anchor until daylight outside and under the guns of the forts, and report by a small boat at Fort Sumter. Every channel in the harbor *bristles with torpedoes*, and woe to the hostile vessel that tries to pass in, without a pilot familiar with the position of the submerged and slumbering thunderbolts. By another general order all furloughs are revoked and absentees recalled to their commands. The hospitals are to be immediately cleared, and all the preparations which denote the expectations of an action at any moment are going on with great energy.

The struggle, when it comes, will certainly be of a fearful character. It will be the shock of tremendous forces, the relative powers of which are yet untried. The long-mooted question of the fighting value of ships against batteries will be brought to a test more conclusive than any to which human warfare has yet subjected it. In other words, the Monitor iron-clads, which the Federals claim to be the most impenetrable vessels ever constructed, will necessarily come within point-blank range of the most numerous and powerful batteries that ever yet have been used in a single engagement. We have good reason, too, to believe that our guns will be manaed with admirable tact and precision. The more important batteries are manned by the South Carolina regulars, for whom the credit is claimed, and I think justly, of being the most expert and practical heavy artillerists in the Confederate army. The forts are well officered, and Gen. RIPLEY, who has made the study of heavy ordnance a specialty for years, and whose excellence in that particular branch of military knowledge is an admitted fact, will himself take command of Fort Sumter as soon as the enemy makes his appearance.

It is scarcely possible that any floating thing can breast unharmed the concentrated storm of heavy metal from the guns of Sumter, Moultrie, and Battery Bee, the three principal works commanding the throat of the harbor. Nor can the peril of running the gauntlet be diminished by any attempt to pass under the cover of darkness, as has been the case at Vicksburgh and New-Orleans. So tortuous and intricate is the channel leading to the forts that the most experienced pilots of the harbor would not venture to bring in a vessel by night, under the conditions which the enemy cannot escape, namely, without a light or a landmark to guide the way. Even when the blockade-running vessels leave the harbor, it is always necessary to aid their exit by previously arranged lights (shaded) and signals; so that it is reasonably certain that the attacking iron-clads must either enter in open day, or incur the immense hazard of getting aground upon one of the most treacherous bars on the Southern coast, which seldom yields a vessel once it has grasped the keel. But if, perchance, despite of mazy channel, multiplied torpedoes, and the combined batteries of the forts, some of the nine Monitors should chance to get into port, they would still have to encounter a concentrated fire from other batteries, which, as the Northern papers have learned from contrabands, "line the shores of the interior of the harbor." And then will come the "tug of war" which will determine the possession of the honored old city.

The captured gunboat *Isaac P. Smith*, now called the *Stono*, has been repaired, and is now in good fighting trim. She will be the flag ship of Commodore INGRAHAM. W.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

JOHNSTON AND BRAGG.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Sunday, March 22, 1863.

Gen. JOHNSTON reviewed the troops on yesterday. The spectacle was by no means brilliant in point of pageantry, but as an exhibition of swarthy strength was imposing in the extreme. Gen. BRAGG was not on the field; he is with Mrs. BRAGG, who is lying dangerously ill at Winchester.

There are lively hopes expressed on all hands that the army will pass under the immediate command of Gen. JOHNSTON; and in any event, that the next engagement may be directed by him. Let me, in this connection, sketch briefly the main features of objection to Gen. BRAGG, rumors of which have reached Richmond. In the first place, Gen. BRAGG does not understand the *personnel* of our army. He is what may be called a "fidgetty" person, full of whim and, occasionally, of caprice; often unreasonable, and sometimes not altogether dignified. I do not regard him as a cruel man, although the prejudices of the soldier so estimate his dealing in cases of life and death. The chief objection to him proceeds out of a general disbelief in his capacity to *achieve*. No one doubts his industry, his energy, his perfect knowledge of the minutiæ of his office. Nor does any one of an unbiased disposition question his loyalty and courage. But, as some one said after the battle of Murfreesboro, there "is a superstition against him." *He is invested with the idea of "failure."* Hence the army, officers and privates, lose no opportunity of speaking ill of his "luck," as they descant freely of his unreliability.

On the other hand, Gen. JOHNSTON is invested with just so much *eclat*, beyond his own fame, as is taken from Gen. BRAGG. Gen. JOHNSTON is a full man; he has a large, manly, round-hearted soul of his own, and the men love him. They believe him to be a man of genius. They respect him, and are perfectly confident of success if led by him. They look upon his presence as a good omen, and are impatient for a battle before he gets away.

He should not be absent on the expected day!

When will that be? I cannot say. Perhaps not in a month; perhaps in a fortnight. I do not believe ROSECRANS will attack us here—it is so far from his base; such a wild, rugged country, and speedy retreat so impossible, if necessary. And yet, how can he dodge us, either with honor or without risk? He has a dissatisfied army to keep in temper—a discontented "constituency" to appease. Nothing short of a meeting with the "rebels" will do, and then a meeting when he shall come off victor. No one conceives this possible in two events: 1. His advance here; 2. The personal presence of Gen. JOHNSTON.

There is a rumor of the resignation of Gen. Breckinridge. This surely cannot be so. A fact of the kind would be extremely unfortunate. I do not credit it.

OUR FLAG.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

There is a general prejudice against the stars and bars; though in itself a handsome banner, it is said to be too like the old Yankee concern, which has become so hateful. Fortunately, it is not the flag under which our armies have won their most signal successes; and many believe that it will be hard now to supersede the crimson battle flag with its starred St. Andrew's Cross of Blue. It has claims upon us now, for was not this the banner that waved along the lines of the Confederates when they repulsed fiercely upon MCCLELLAN's hosts through the woods and marshes of the Peninsula, until its crimson flutter was a vision of terror and vengeance to the flying foe? Was not this the glorious flag that struck panic into the legions of POPE when they saw it flash upon their rear like a crimson star? It has waved defiance from the heights of Fredericksburgh, and Potomac, from the mountain to the sea, has fondly reflected its blood-red gleam. Under its shadow great soldiers have died with one last look upon its dear cross, and in the hour of victory it has seemed transfigured into something godlike when the rapturous shout of our Southern soldiery shook its fold like a storm. It will be hard to supersede this battle-flag.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

From the Dispatch.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1863.

SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES—Gold has declined to $4 premium—selling rate. The brokers are paying from $3 50@$3 75, according to amount. Silver is quotable at about 25 ₱ cent. below these rates. Bank-notes are heavy at 75 ₱ cent. premium, some asking 70. The buying rate is 60 ₱ cent.

PRODUCE—We notice a general upward tendency in all articles of indispensable necessity, caused partly by a lack of transportation facilities, and partly by the hesitation of producers to send supplies to market, through fear of impressment. The bill which lately passed Congress, insuring just compensation for all articles impressed, has been signed by the President, and is now a law—in addition to which the Adjutant-General has issued an order forbidding the impressment of supplies on their way to market, for sale on arrival. Surely the people of the interior need have no further hesitation in performing their real duty of relieving the distress occasioned in the cities by a scarcity of provisions. We quote Apples at $30@$40 ₱ bbl., according to quality. Bacon, hog-round, $1 50@$1 75 ₱ lb. White Beans, $11@$12 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee, $4 37½ ₱ lb. Brown Sugar, $1 25, with an upward tendency. Molasses, $10 50 ₱ gallon. Salt, 40c. ₱ lb. Rice, 38c. ₱ lb.

LIQUORS—Common Whisky, $25 ₱ gallon, good do., $30. Apple Brandy, $24 ₱ gallon.

THE PRICES IN TEXAS.

In Wharton County, Texas, a few days since, the sale of a wealthy bachelor's estate came off, the owner having died. The Galveston *News* gives the following account of the prices realized:

"Common field hands (negro men) brought from $3,000 to $3,500; negro girls, from $2,000 to $3,000; negro boys, (from 12 to 16 years old,) from $2,500 to $3,000, &c., prices somewhat raising according to age and condition. One family of negroes—a woman 45 years of age, with seven children, the oldest a boy of 22 years, the youngest a child of 3 years old—brought the handsome sum of $18,000. The whole lot, consisting of 138 negroes, of all ages, sex, size and condition, ran up to the round sum of $280,000 and upward. Mules and oxen also seemed to be in great demand; mules sold at from $400 to $800 per pair; oxen at from $200 to $280 per yoke. Eight pair of harnes and traces brought $140, and everything else went in proportion. The two plantations known as Clark's upper and lower plantations, and comprising the best quality of old Caney soil, were certainly among the best bargains of the sale. The upper place brought $35 per acre; the lower place brought $34 per acre."

REBEL GENERALS QUARRELING.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 12th inst., says:

"It is said that, in retaliation for the order of Gen. PEMBERTON stopping supplies from being sent to Mobile by railroad from this State, Gen. BUCKNER has issued a similar order in regard to supplies from his department coming in this direction. Hence we learn that flour advanced in this city yesterday to $110 ₱ barrel."

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Details of the Yazoo Expedition Via the Sunflower.

Its Progress as Far as Deer Creek.

The Nature of the Obstructions Encountered.

THE EXPEDITION A FAILURE.

UP A BAYOU IN A SWAMP, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Tuesday, March 17, 1863.

The heading to my letter may seem indefinite, yet, at the present moment, it is all I know myself. That we are in a swamp of the largest dimensions is evident, from the fact that on both sides, as far we can see, (which is not more than fifty yards,) there is nothing but moss-hung cypresses and muddy, stagnant water; and that we are penetrating a bayou may be inferred from the fact that before us there is a narrow, tortuous channel, along which, since yesterday, we have slowly and laboriously navigated.

Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, an Orderly dashed through the darkness, from camp to camp, ordering commanders to be in readiness to embark on transports at Young's Point at 5 o'clock. One day's rations was to be taken—no horses or transportation of any kind to accompany the expedition.

Of course our worthy officers obeyed instructions so promptly and closely that nearly all of them reached Young's Point by noon the next day, which, considering the fact that they were only seven hours behind time, may be regarded as a remarkable case of promptness and punctuality.

Soon after this the transports, with troops, started up the river, and about an hour after the steamer *Silver Wave*, with five days' rations and your correspondent, steamed across the Mississippi and up the Yazoo.

We kept up this river until we reached Cypress Bayou, whose mouth is on the right bank of the Yazoo, and opposite Gen. (rebel) JOHNSON's plantation. Here, in obedience to orders from the gunboat *Tyler*, we turned up the Bayou, since which land, and in fact everything but swamp has disappeared. For ten miles or so the Bayou was straight and broad, and we drove along most merrily. Suddenly, however, it grew narrower and crooked, till it resembled more the course taken by some erratic meadow brook. The willows approached us closer on either side, and the gloomy cypresses began to thrust long branches across our decks, as if anxious to impede our further progress. As the way narrowed our advance became excessively slow and tedious—one moment we were entangled in the long arms of a cypress, and a little later the *Silver Wave* had jammed her nose almost inextricably in a clump of willows opposite.

Now a branch caught us along the guards, and in an instant twenty yards of "gingerbread" was swept away. One steam-pipe was tumbled down, the other in a fit of companionability soon after followed. The jack-staff caught in a limb, bent and strained like a whip-stock, and then snapped off with a sound as loud as the report of a 32-pounder. Away went the guards on our starboard-quarter—here went a stanchion, and there a piece of fancy-work; one of the immense iron chains that brace the tall chimneys caught in a tree, held a moment, broke, and fell with a crash to the deck, fortunately hitting no one, although the place about where it fell was crowded with soldiers. Missing its stays, the vast iron tunnel reeled a moment or two and then went crashing down to the deck, and in an instant was followed by the other, which tumbled in such a manner across its fellow as to form a huge letter X, which a poor reader might recognize at a distance of two miles.

Just before dark we overtook the *Eagle*, a small steamer, ahead of which was lashed a flatboat filled with contrabands. Evidently we are going somewhere to do some digging—digging being the only service that Government has ever required of this class of dusky freedmen.

To-night we are tied fast to a willow, waiting for daylight to resume our tortuous meanderings. A few hours since we left Cypress Bayou and entered another whose name nobody knows. Tangled vines, grey cypresses, green willows, illimitable water, and the voices of night are our surroundings. Fortunately, one can sleep to-night undisturbed by dreams of bushwhackers—they can no more reach us than they could were we a hundred miles out at sea. Thus ends St. Patrick's Day in this vicinity—one individual alone has celebrated—he, a Hibernian deck hand, got drunk before we started, and isn't sober yet.

WEDNESDAY, 18th.—We started early this morning, and went ahead in about the same style as yesterday. About noon we had proceeded some twenty miles up, when we reached another bayou, which a piece of board on a tree informs the traveler to be Black Bayou.

Here we found a steamer in waiting, which informed us that we had come about thirty miles too far. After infinite difficulty, what remained of the once jaunty *Silver Wave* was turned around, and away we went on the back track, and just before dark we reached a point where the bayou, in making a long sweep to to the west, runs nearly up to the Mississippi. Opposite here, on the river, was the fleet of transports laden with troops, that the day previous had embarked at Young's Point.

FRIDAY, 20th.—Thursday was spent in building a floating bridge from the river across the inundated fields, to the bayou, and in getting troops across ready for shipment toward the focus for future operations. To-day loaded with Gen. STUART's brigade, we retraced our course up Steele's Bayou, turned off into Black Bayou, and landed the troops at some plantations about 70 miles from Yazoo River.

The plantations where our forces are encamped, have been nearly wholly deserted by their owners, but in leaving they took nothing with them; every gin-house is full of cotton, every coop of chickens, every shanty with chattels, every shed with fat cattle, horses, sheep, mules and swine innumerable. The soldiers manage to endure their long distance from civilization, and their many hardships, with amazing equanimity, especially since their lines have fallen in the vicinity of these richly stocked, chicken-abounding oases.

To provide against attack, Gen. SHERMAN has inclosed his camps in a line of cotton breastworks, whose rear is protected by the bayou and impassable swamps on the opposite side; cannon have been mounted, and, assisted by the gunboats, the position for the present is impregnable. I may add that this point is only a score or so of miles in an air line from the Yazoo River, which may and very possibly will be entered by the gunboats and land forces at a point between Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff, thus cutting this rebel line of defence in two, and placing all their transports, and perhaps the positions themselves, at our mercy. A short distance this side of the plantations is the mouth of a bayou which empties into the right bank of the Black Bayou. Along this six gunboats have gone, for a purpose that can more properly be told at a later date.

In the meantime transports are busy transporting troops from the Mississippi River to the plantations, after which operations of importance may be expected.

The trees here in the swamp are in full verdure, the weather is already nearly insufferable from heat, musquitoes have commenced their Summer campaign by sending out a few advance skirmishers to feel the enemy, paroquets fill the air with their shrill cries and the eye with their gay plumage, moccasins cross your path at almost every step—in short, the delights of the Summer season of the Sunny South are close upon us.

MOUTH DEER CREEK, ON BLACK BAYOU } MISSISSIPPI, Tuesday, March 24, 1863 }

The great game between loyalty and treason, being played on the Mississippi chess-board is still carried on, with no immediate prospect of a termination through a checkmate given by either of the antagonists. Thus far the enemy has been enabled at almost every important move on our side, to put us in "check"—a position however, as every chess player knows, not at all indicative of a checkmate.

Another move has just been completed, with a result whose bearings on the whole game yield very little in our favor. A half dozen gunboats and several thousand troops have, at the expense of nearly two weeks' labor, some life and considerable fatigue, ascertained the fact that a series of small, tortuous bayous are not navigable; or, in other words, that one of the leading avenues of approach to the rebel works has not been left entirely free from obstruction. The rebels are much smarter than we supposed. Here is a water-course deep and wide enough to float a line-of-battle ship, which terminates exactly at a point in the enemy's fortifications. As the water-course runs mainly through the forest, the enemy would not be apt to notice it, and, of course, not suspecting its existence, they would be unprepared for any hostile demonstration from this direction. All then that remained for us to do was to send a few of those swift-moving machines, called iron-clad gunboats, up these bayous, which, moving rapidly and noiselessly through the woods, would suddenly gain a position in front of the enemy's works, to the great astonishment of the chagrined rebels.

And so the iron turtles started, went the immense distance of nearly fifty miles in the surprisingly short time of ten days, and, when a little more than half-way to the destined point, found, to their intense astonishment, that the woods swarmed with rebel riflemen, the shores with cotton-defended batteries, and the banks with countless negroes, axe in hand, engaged in felling trees and otherwise obstructing the progress of the expedition. Notwithstanding our secrecy and celerity, the enemy were apprised of our intentions, and were prepared for our approach; and all this after having only ten days in which to transmit the intelligence a distance of half a hundred miles!

Finding the way irremediably obstructed in front—trees, batteries and sharpshooters being too thick—the expedition determined to return, but at this point it was found that the active enemy had been busily engaged in felling trees in their rear, rendering a retreat equally difficult as an advance. Right here we came very near losing some more gunboats, and we would have found this result, had not the opportune arrival of National infantry given the "turtles" relief by driving off the rebel workmen. Escorted by these troops the fleet managed to overcome the obstructions and succeeded in getting thus far on its way back to the Mississippi. Such in brief is the beginning and the end of another, and the last, move for the capture of Vicksburgh.

The original intention on our part was to penetrate the interior of Mississippi along a series of bayous, which lead from the Yazoo River below Hayne's Bluff, by a long roundabout course into the same river, a few miles above the fortifications on the bluff. The Yazoo River reached at this point, our forces could have the choice of operating either against Hayne's Bluff below or Yazoo City above. It was proposed to enter the Yazoo River from the Mississippi, from the Yazoo into Steele's Bayou, from Steele's into Black, then into Deer Creek, Rolling Fork Bayou, Little Sunflower, which terminates in the Yazoo River. We succeeded in getting as far as Deer Creek; Rolling Fork, Little Sunflower, and the Yazoo beyond, are as much as ever *terra incognita*.

I stated in my last that the gunboats had gone ahead, and that transports were busy in carrying troops from Eagle Point, on the Mississippi, to some plantations on Black Bayou—the first dry land reached from below, and located at the foot of Deer Creek. Last Friday, the Sixth and Eighth Missouri infantry, under Gen. SHERMAN, reached these plantations, while Saturday, Sunday and Monday were spent in getting the balance of his forces to the same position. Friday afternoon a dispatch was received from Admiral PORTER, stating that he had reached a point on Deer Creek, some 20 miles from its mouth. He had found the enemy fortified at that point, and asked that the land forces might be forwarded at once to enable him to clear the obstructions which the rebels were constantly placing in the stream. Taking his two regiments, the General started at 3 o'clock the next morning, and just before night overtook, or rather met the gunboats, (they had commenced falling back,) about three miles below the rebel batteries. The fleet, in endeavoring to push ahead, had reached a cotton breastwork, mounting in all

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Official Report of Operations After the Evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a preliminary report of the military operations under my charge since the evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

The measure, directed by the General-in Chief, was executed successfully, with entire safety to my command and its material, between the 14th and 19th of August. The line of withdrawal selected was that of the mouth of the Chickahominy, Williamsburgh, and Yorktown. Upon this line the main body of the army, with all its trains, was moved, Heintzelman's corps crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and covering by its march the movement of the main column. The passage of the Lower Chickahominy was effected by means of a batteau bridge two thousand feet in length. The transfer of the army to Yorktown was completed by the 19th of August. The embarkation of the troops and material at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe was at once commenced, and as rapidly as the means of transportation admitted everything was sent forward to Aquia Creek and Alexandria. No mere sketch of an undertaking of such magnitude and yet so delicate a military character will suffice to do justice. I must now, however, content myself with a simple notice of it, deferring a full description for my official report of the campaign before Richmond—a labor which I propose to undertake as soon as events will afford me the necessary time. Justice to the achievements of the Army of the Potomac, and the brave men who composed it, requires that the official record of that campaign should be prepared with more care than circumstances have hitherto permitted me to bestow upon it. The delay will not have been felt as injurious to the public interest, inasmuch as by frequent reports from time to time I have kept the Department advised of events as they occurred.

I reached Aquia Creek with my Staff on the 24th of August, reported my arrival, and asked for orders. On the 27th of August I received from the General-in-Chief permission to proceed to Alexandria, where I at once fixed my headquarters. The troops composing the army of the Potomac were meanwhile ordered forward to reinforce the army under Gen. Pope. So completely was this order carried out, that on the 30th of August I had remaining under my command only a camp guard of about one hundred men. Everything else had been sent to reinforce Gen. Pope. In addition, I exhausted all the means at my disposal to forward supplies to that officer, my own headquarter teams even being used for that purpose.

Upon the unfortunate issue of that campaign, I received an intimation from the General-in-Chief that my services were desired for the purpose of arranging for the defence of the Capital. They were done cheerfully and gladly, although, while awaiting definite instructions at Alexandria, I had endeavored, as just seen, to promote a favorable result in the operations then pending, and had thus contributed, though indirectly, yet as far as I could, to the defence of Washington. On the 2d of September the formal order of the War Department placed me in command of the fortifications of Washington, "and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital." On the 1st of September I had been instructed that I had nothing to do with the troops engaged in active operations under Gen. Pope, but that my command was limited to the immediate garrison of Washington. On the next day, however, I was verbally instructed by the President and General-in-Chief to assume command of Gen. Pope's troops (including my own Army of the Potomac) as soon as they approached the vicinity of Washington, to go out and meet them, and to post them as I deemed best to repulse the enemy and insure the safety of the city.

At this time the task imposed upon me was limited to the dispositions necessary to resist a direct attack of the enemy upon the Capital. Such, indeed, was the danger naturally indicated by the defeat of our forces in front. The various garrisons were at once strengthened and put in order, and the troops were disposed to cover all the approaches to the city, and so as to be readily thrown upon threatened points. New defences were thrown up where deemed necessary. A few days only had elapsed before comparative security was felt with regard to our ability to resist any attack upon the city. The disappearance of the enemy from the front of Washington and their passage into Maryland enlarged the sphere of operations, and made an active campaign necessary to cover Baltimore, prevent the invasion of Pennsylvania, and drive them out of Maryland. Being honored with the charge of this campaign, I entered at once upon the additional duties imposed upon me with cheerfulness and trust, yet not without feeling the weight of the responsibilities thus assumed, and being deeply impressed with the magnitude of the issues involved.

Having made the necessary arrangements for the defence of the city in the new condition of things, I pushed forward the First and Ninth Corps, under Gens. Reno and Hooker, forming the right wing under Gen. Burnside, to Leesburgh on the 5th instant; thence, the Fifth Corps, by Brooksville, Cooksville, and Ridgeville, to Frederick, and the Ninth Corps, by Damascus, on New-Market and Frederick. The Second and Eleventh Corps, under Gens. Sumner and Williams, on the 6th were moved from Tenallytown to Rockville, thence by Middlebury and Urbana on Frederick, the Eleventh Corps moving by a lateral road between Urbana and New-Market, thus maintaining the communication between the centre and right wing, as well as covering the direct route from Frederick to Washington. The Sixth Corps, under Gen. Franklin, was moved to Darnestown on the 6th instant, thence by Dawsonville and Barnville on Buckeystown, covering the road from the mouth of the Monocacy to Rockville, and being in position to connect with and support the centre should it have been necessary (as was supposed) to force the line of the Monocacy. Couch's division, originally on the forward to Offut's Cross Roads and a little by the river road, thus covering that approach, watching the fords of the Potomac, and ultimately following and supporting the Sixth Corps. The object of these movements was to feel the enemy—to compel him to develope his intentions—at the same time that the troops were in position readily to cover Baltimore or Washington, to attack him should he hold the line of the Monocacy, or to follow him into Pennsylvania if necessary. On the 12th, a portion of the right wing entered Frederick, after a brisk skirmish at the outskirts of the city, and in its streets. On the 13th, the main bodies of the right wing and centre passed through Frederick. In this city the manifestations of Union feeling were abundant and gratifying. The troops received the most enthusiastic welcome at the hands of the inhabitants. On the 13th, the advance, consisting of Pleasanton's cavalry and horse artillery, after some skirmishing, cleared the main passage over the Catoctin Hills, leaving no serious obstruction to the movement of the main body until the base of the South Mountain range was reached.

While at Frederick, on the 13th, I obtained reliable information of the movements and intentions of the enemy, which made it clear that it was necessary to force the passage of the South Mountain range and gain possession of Boonsboro' and Rohrersville before any relief could be afforded to Harper's Ferry.

On the morning of the 13th I received a verbal message from Col. Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry, informing me that on the preceding afternoon the Maryland Heights had been abandoned, after repelling an attack by the rebels, and that the whole force was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, the Maryland, Loudon and Bolivar Heights being all in possession of the enemy. The messenger stated that there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of the Maryland Heights, and that, though Col. Miles asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly two days. I directed him to make his way back, if possible, with the information that I was rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly relieve the place. By three other couriers I sent the same message, with the order to hold out to the last. I do not learn that any of these messengers succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry. I should here state that on the 12th I was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached me after all communication with the garrison was cut off. Before I left Washington, and while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison of Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn, *via* Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland and Valley, or that, taking up the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland Heights, and there hold its own to the last. In this position it could have maintained itself for weeks. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions, and when the subject was left to my discretion it was too late to do anything except to try to relieve the garrison.

I directed artillery to be frequently fired by our advanced guards as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done, and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry, and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the mountains, and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief. The left, therefore, was ordered to move through Jefferson to the South Mountains, at Crampton's Pass, in front of Burkettsville, while the centre and right moved upon the main or Turner's Pass, in front of Middletown. During these movements I had not imposed long marches on the columns. The absolute necessity of refitting and giving some little rest to troops worn down by previous long-continued marching and severe fighting, together with the uncertainty as to the actual position, strength and intentions of the enemy, rendered it incumbent upon me to move slowly and cautiously until the headquarters reached Urbana, where I first obtained reliable information that the enemy's object was to move upon Harper's Ferry and the Cumberland Valley, and not upon Baltimore, Washington or Gettysburgh.

In the absence of the full reports of Corps Commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations, which resulted in the carrying of the two passes through the South Mountains, is all that can, at this time, with justice to the troops and commanders engaged, be furnished. The South Mountain range, near Turner's Pass, averages perhaps a thousand feet in height, and forms a strong natural military barrier. The practicable passes are not numerous, and are readily defensible, the gaps abounding in fine positions. Turner's Pass is the more prominent, being that by which the national road crosses the mountains. It was necessarily indicated as the route of advance of our main army.

The carrying of Crampton's Pass some five or six miles below, was also important to furnish the means of reaching the flank of the enemy, and having as a lateral movement, direct relations to the attack on the principal pass, while it at the same time presented the most direct practical route for the relief of Harper's Ferry. Early in the morning of the 14th inst. Gen. Pleasanton, with a cavalry force, reconnoitered the position of the enemy, whom he discovered to occupy the crests of commanding hills in the gap on either side of the national road, and upon advantageous ground in the centre upon and near the road, with artillery bearing upon all the approaches to their position, whether that by the main road or those by the country roads which led around up to the crest upon the right and left. At about 8 o'clock A. M., Cox's division of Reno's corps, a portion of Burnside's column, in cooperation with the reconnoissance, which by this time had become an attack, moved up the mountain by the old Sharpsburgh road to the left of the main road, dividing as they advanced into two columns. These columns (Scammon's and Cook's brigades) handsomely carried the enemy's position on the crest in their front, which gave us possession of an important point for further operations. Fresh bodies of the enemy now appearing, Cox's position, though held stubbornly, became critical, and between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. Wilcox's division of Reno's corps was sent forward by Gen. Burnside to support Cox, and between 2 and 3 P. M. Sturgis' division was sent up.

The contest was maintained with perseverance until dark, the enemy having the advantage as to position, and fighting with obstinacy; but the ridge won was fully maintained. The loss in killed and wounded here was considerable on both sides; and it Was here that Maj.-Gen. Reno, who had gone forward to observe the operations of his corps, and to give such directions as were necessary, fell pierced with a musket ball. The loss of this brave and distinguished officer, tempered with sadness the exultations of triumph. A gallant soldier, an able general, endeared to his troops and associates, his death is felt as an irreparable misfortune.

About 3 o'clock P. M., Hooker's corps, of Burnside's column, moved up to the right of the main road by a country road, which, bending to the right, then turning up to the left, circuitously wound its way beyond the crest of the pass to the Mountain House, on the main road. Gen. Hooker sent Meade, with the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, to attack the eminence to the right of this entrance to the gap, which was done most handsomely and successfully.

Patrick's brigade of Hatch's division, was sent—one portion up around the road, to turn the hill on the left, while the remainder advanced as skirmishers—up the hill, and occupied the crest, supported by Doubleday's and Phelps' brigades. The movement, after a sharp contest on the crest and in the fields in the depression between the crest and the adjoining hill, was fully successful.

Ricketts' division pressed up the mountain about 5 P. M., arriving at the crest with the left of his command in time to participate in the closing scene of the engagement. Relieving Hatch's division, Ricketts' remained on the ground, holding the battle-field during the night. The mountain sides thus gallantly passed over by Hooker on the right of the gap and Reno on the left, were steep and difficult in the extreme. We could make but little use of our artillery, while our troops were subject to a warm artillery fire, as well as that of infantry in the woods and under cover. By order of Gen. Burnside, Gibbon's brigade, of Hatch's division, late in the afternoon advanced upon the centre of the enemy's position on the main road. Deploying his brigade, Gibbon actively engaged a superior force of the enemy, which, though stubbornly resisting, was steadily pressed back until some hours after dark, when Gibbon remained in undisturbed possession of the field. He was then relieved by a brigade of Sedgwick's division. Finding themselves outflanked, both on the right and left, the enemy abandoned their position during the night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and hastily retreated down the mountain.

In the engagement at Turner's Pass our loss was 328 killed, and 1,403 wounded and missing; that of the enemy is estimated to be, in all, about 3,000. Among our wounded, I regret to say, were Brig.-Gen. J. P. Hatch and other valuable officers.

The carrying of Crampton's Pass by Franklin was executed rapidly and decisively. Slocum's division was formed upon the right of the road leading through the gap, Smith's upon the left. A line, formed of Barlietti's and Torbitt's brigades, supported by Newton's, whose activity was conspicuous, (all of Slocum's division,) advanced steadily upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven from their position at the base of the mountain, where they were protected by a stone wall, and steadily forced back up the mountain until they reached the position of their battery near the road, well up the mountain. Here they made a stand. They were, however, driven back, retiring their artillery in *echelon* until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy fled hastily down the mountains on the other side. On the left of the road Brooks' and Irwin's brigades, of Smith's division, formed for the protection of Slocum's flank, charged up the mountain in the same steady manner, driving the enemy before them until the crest was carried. The loss in Franklin's corps was 115 killed, 416 wounded, and 2 missing. The enemy's loss was about the same. One piece of artillery and four colors were captured, and knapsacks, and even haversacks, were abandoned as the enemy were driven up the hill.

On the morning of the 15th I was informed by Union civilians living on the side of the mountains that the enemy were retreating in the greatest haste and in disordered masses to the river. There was such a concurrence of testimony on this point that there seemed no doubt as to the fact. The hasty retreat of the enemy's forces from the mountain, and the withdrawal of the remaining troops from between Boonsboro' and Hagerstown to a position where they could resist attack and cover the Shepherdstown Ford, and receive the reinforcements expected from Harper's Ferry, were for a time interpreted as evidences of the enemy's disorganization and demoralization.

As soon as it was definitely known that the enemy had abandoned the mountains, the cavalry, and the corps of Sumner, Hooker and Mansfield were ordered to pursue them *via* the turnpike and Boonsboro, as promptly as possible. The corps of Burnside and Porter (the latter having but one weak division present) were ordered to move by the old Sharpsburgh road, and Franklin to advance into Pleasant Valley, occupy Rohrersville, and to endeavor to relieve Harper's Ferry. Burnside and Porter, upon reaching the road from Boonsboro to Rohrersville, were to reinforce Franklin or move on Sharpsburgh, according to circumstances. Franklin moved toward Brownsville, and found there a force largely superior in numbers to his own, drawn up in a strong position to receive him. Here the total cessation of firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry indicated but too clearly the shameful and premature surrender of that post.

The cavalry advance overtook a body of the enemy's cavalry at Boonsboro', which it dispersed after a brief skirmish, killing and wounding many, taking some 250 prisoners and two guns.

Richardson's division, of Sumner's corps, passing Boonsboro' to Kedysville, found, a few miles beyond the town, the enemy's forces, displayed in line of battle, strong, both in respect to numbers and position, and awaiting attack. Upon receiving reports of the disposition of the enemy, I directed all the corps, except that of Franklin, upon Sharpsburgh, leaving Franklin to observe and check the enemy in his front, and avail himself of any chance that might offer. I had hoped to come up with the enemy, during the 15th, in sufficient force to beat them again, and drive them into the river. My instructions were, that if the enemy were not on the march, they were to be at once attacked; if they were found in force and position, the corps were to be place in position for attack, but no attack was to be made until I reached the front.

On arriving at the front in the afternoon, I found but two divisions, Richardson's and Sykes', inposition; the rest were halted in the road, the head of the column some distance in rear of Richardson. After a rapid examination of the position, I found that it was too late to attack that day, and at once directed locations to be selected for our batteries of position, and indicated the bivouacks for the different corps, massing them near and on both sides of the Sharpsburgh Pike. The corps were not all in their places until the next morning, some time after sunrise.

On the 16th, the enemy had slightly changed their line, and were posted upon the heights in the rear of the Antietam Creek, their left and centre being upon and in front of the road from Sharpsburgh to Hagerstown, and protected by woods and irregularities of the ground. Their extreme left rested upon a wooded eminence near the cross-roads to the north of J. Miller's farm, the distance at this point between the road and the Potomac, which makes here a great bend to the east, being about three-fourths of a mile. Their right rested on the hills to the right of Sharpsburgh, near Snavely's farm, covering the crossing of the Antietam, and the approaches to the town from the southeast. The ground from their immediate front and the Antietam is undulating. Hills intervene whose crests in general are commanded by the crests of others in their rear. On all favorable points, their artillery was posted. It became evident from the force of the enemy and the strength of their position, that despearte fighting alone could drive them from the field, and all felt that a great and terrible battle was at hand.

In proceeding to the narrative of the events of this and the succeeding day, I must here repeat what I have observed in reporting upon the other subjects of this communication, that I attempt in this preliminary report nothing more than a sketch of the main features of this great engagement, reserving for my official report, based upon the reports of the corps commanders, that full description of details which shall place upon record the achievements of individuals and of particular bodies of troops. The design was to make the main attack upon the enemy's left—at least, to create a diversion in favor of the main attack, with the hope of something more—by assailing the enemy's right, and as soon as one or both of the flank movements were fully successful, to attack their center with any reserve I might then have on hand.

The morning of the 16th (during which there was considerable artillery firing) was spent in obtaining information as to the ground, rectifying the position of the troops, and perfecting the arrangements for the attack.

On the afternoon of the 16th Hooker's corps, consisting of Ricketts' and Doubleday's divisions, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Meade, was sent across the Antietam Creek, by a ford and bridge to the right of Kedysville, with orders to attack, and, if possible, turn the enemy's left. Mansfield, with his corps, was sent in the evening to support Hooker. Arrived in position, Meade's division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which was at the head of Hooker's corps, became engaged in a sharp contest with the enemy, which lasted until after dark, when it had succeeded in driving in a portion of the opposing line, and held the ground.

At daylight the contest was renewed between Hooker and the enemy in his front. Hooker's attack was successful for a time, but masses of the enemy, thrown upon his corps, checked it. Mansfield brought up his corps to Hooker's support, when the two corps drove the enemy back, the gallant and distinguished veteran Mansfield losing his life in the effort. Gen. Hooker was, unhappily, about this time wounded, and compelled to leave the field, where his services had been conspicuous and important. About an hour after this time, Sumner's corps, consisting of Sedgwick's, Richardson's and French's divisions, arrived on the field—Richardson some time after the other two, as he was unable to start as soon as they. Sedgwick, on the right, penetrated the woods in front of Hooker's and Mansfield's troops.

French and Richardson were placed to the left of Sedgwick, thus attacking the enemy toward their left centre. Crawford's and Sedgwick's lines, however, yielded to a destructive fire of masses of the enemy in the woods, and, suffering greatly, (Gens. Sedgwick and Crawford being among the wounded,) their troops fell back in disorder; they, nevertheless, rallied in the woods. The enemy's advance was, however, entirely checked by the destructive fire of our artillery. Franklin, who had been directed the day before to join the main army with two divisions, arrived on the field from Brownsville about an hour after, and Smith's division replaced Crawford's and Sedgwick's lines. Advancing steadily, it swept over the ground just lost, but now permanently retaken. The divisions of French and Richardson maintained with considerable loss the exposed positions which they had so gallantly gained, among the wounded being Gen. Richardson.

The condition of things on the right toward the middle of the afternoon, notwithstanding the success wrested from the enemy by the stubborn bravery of the troops, was at this time unpromising. Sumner's, Hooker's and Mansfield's corps had lost heavily, several general officers having been carried from the field. I was at one time compelled to draw two brigades from Porter's corps (the reserve) to strengthen the right. This left for the reserve the small division of regulars who had been engaged in supporting during the day the batteries in the centre, and a single brigade of Morell's division. Before I left the right to return to the centre, I became satisfied that the line would be held without these two brigades, and countermanded the order which was in course of execution. The effect of Burnside's movement on the enemy's right was to prevent the further massing of their troops on their left, and we held what we had gained.

Burnside's Corps, consisting of Wilcox's, Sturgis' and Rodman's divisions, and Cox's Kanawha division, was intrusted with the difficult task of carrying the bridge across the Antietam, near Rohrback's farm, and assaulting the enemy's right, the order having been communicated to him at 10 o'clock A. M.

The valley of the Antietam, at and near the bridge, is narrow, with high banks. On the right of the stream the bank is wooded, and commands the approaches both to the bridge and the ford. The steep slopes of the bank were lined with rifle-pits and breastworks of rails and stones. These, together with the woods, were filled with the enemy's infantry, while their batteries completely commanded and enfiladed the bridge and ford and their approaches.

The advance of the troops brought on an obstinate and sanguinary contest, and from the great natural advantages of the position, it was nearly 1 o'clock before the heights on the right bank were carried. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the corps again advanced, and with success, driving the enemy before it, and pushing on nearly to Sharpsburgh, while the left, after a hard encounter, also compelled the enemy to retire before it. The enemy here, however, were speedily reinforced, and with overwhelming masses. New batteries of their artillery also were brought up and opened. It became evident that our force was not sufficient to enable the advance to reach the town, and the order was given to retire to the cover of the hill, which was taken from the enemy earlier in the afternoon. This movement was effected without confusion, and the position maintained until the enemy retreated. Gen. Burnside had sent to me for reinforcements late in the afternoon, but the condition of things on the right was not such as to enable me to afford them.

During the whole day our artillery was everywhere bravely and ably handled. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency of our batteries, and of the great service they rendered. On more than one occasion, when our infantry was broken, they covered its reformation, and drove back the enemy.

The cavalry had little field for operations during the engagement, but was employed in supporting the horse artillery batteries in the centre, and in driving up stragglers, while awaiting opportunity for other service.

The signal corps, under Major Myers, rendered during the operations at Antietam, as at South Mountain, and during the whole movements of the army, efficient and valuable service. Indeed, by its services here, as on other fields elsewhere, this corps has gallantly earned its title to an independent and permanent organization.

The duties devolving upon my staff during the action were most important, and the performances of them able and untiring. At a later day I propose to bring to the notice of the department their individual services.

With the day closed this memorable battle, in which, perhaps, nearly 200,000 men were for 14 hours engaged in combat. We had attacked the enemy in position, driven them from their line on one flank, and secured a footing within it on the other. Under the depression of previous reverses, we had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of former successes and inflated with a recent triumph. Our forces slept that night conquerors on a field won by their valor, and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, presented serious questions; morning brought on grave responsibilities. To renew the attack again on the 18th, or to defer it, with the chance of the enemy's retirement after a day of suspense, were the questions before me. A careful and anxious survey of the condition of my command, and my knowledge of the enemy's force and position, failed to impress me with any reasonable certainty of success, if I renewed the attack without reinforcing columns. A view of the shattered state of some of the corps sufficed to deter me from pressing them into immediate action, and I felt that my duty to the army and the country forbade the risks involved in a hasty movement, which might result in the loss of what had been gained the previous day. Impelled by this consideration, I awaited the arrival of my reinforcements, taking advantage of the occasion to collect together the dispersed, give rest to the fatigued, and remove the wounded. The reinforcements, Couch's division, although marching with commendable rapidity, was not in position until a late hour in the morning; and Humphrey's division of new troops, fatigued with forced marches, were arriving throughout the day, but were not available until near its close. Large reinforcements from Pennsylvania, which were expected during the day, did not arrive at all.

During the 18th, orders were given for a renewal of the attack at daylight on the 19th. On the night of the 18th, the enemy, after having been passing troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburgh, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their line. This movement they executed before daylight. Being but a short distance from the river, the evacuation presented but little difficulty. It was, however, rapidly followed up.

A reconnoissance was made across the river on the evening of the 19th, which resulted in ascertaining the near presence of the enemy in some force, and in our capturing six guns.

A second reconnoissance, the next morning, which with the first, was made by a small detachment from Porter's corps, resulted in observing a heavy force of the enemy there. The detachment withdrew with slight loss. I submit herewith a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagements of the 15th, 16th and 17th. The enemy's loss is believed, from the best sources of information, to be nearly thirty thousand. Their dead were mostly left on the field, and a large number of wounded were left behind.

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion of officers and men, generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some officers and men skulked from their places in the ranks until the battle was over. Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily.

The early and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequence to the substantial and gratifying success already related. Had the garrison held out 24 hours longer, I should, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on the Maryland Heights, while the whole garrison, some 12,000 strong, could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle—certainly on the morning of the 18th. I would thus have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army. Under the same circumstances, had the besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry not been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have captured or destroyed all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent, and to them a great victory, and to reap the disadvantages of their being freshly and plentifully supplied with ammunition and supplies.

The object and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania. The army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered, by its movements, the important cities of Washington and Baltimore; then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position, and drove them back, with all their superiority of numbers, into the State of Virginia; thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispelling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country and subsisting upon our resources. Thirteen guns and thirty-nine colors, more than fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and more than six thousand prisoners, were the trophies which attest the success of our arms.

Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for its blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the Government and the country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

LAW REPORTS.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term of this Court, for the month of April, will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, No. 16 City Hall.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Austin R. Fernandez vs. *Charles Burrill.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest is denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

John Kelly, late Sheriff, &c., vs. *George R. Downing et al.*—Case settled. Amendments 4, 5, 6, 10 and 16 allowed, striking out one paragraph of the last. All the other amendments disallowed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 3, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104⅛	25 Del. & Hud. C. Co	128
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	105	500 Hudson R. R	107
10,000 do	105⅛	125 do	105⅝
50,700 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apr	104⅛	300 do	106
1,000 do Feb. & Aug	105¾	20 do	105⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr c	99⅞	50 do	105⅝
2,000 do New	98	180 do	830105
7,000 U. S. D Notes	103	50 do	105⅛
7,000 Ill. War Loan	102½	10 do	105
4,000 N. C. State 6s	74	100 do	105
9,000 Mo. St. 6s	61	50 do	b10 105⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	128	1000 Harlem R	55¼
6,000 Cal. LargeDs. 7s	128	100 do	55⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1s to H. & St. J. R	88	600 do	55¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s	113	200 do	56
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m	109	300 do	56
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F	115	650 Harlem R. Prf	87
3,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	112½	100 do	87½
21,000 C. & N. W. 1st m	78	200 do	87½
1,000 Han & St. J. 1st M	70	200 do	87¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	93	20 Mich. Cen. R	101¼
10,000 Clev. & P. 4th m	79	100 do	101¼
3,000 D. M. & Tol. 1st m	104⅜	400 Mich. S. & N. I. R	55⅜
10 Bank of America	118	100 do	55¾
14 North River Bank	99	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	93⅝
8 Market Bank	95	100 do	93⅝
5,000 American Gold	153⅛	50 do	b60 93⅞
50,000 do	153¼	10 Panama R	187½
150,000 do	153⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts R	68
26,950 do	153	500 do	67⅜
300 Bucks Co Ld. Co	2¼	100 do	67⅜
50 do	2⅜	400 do	67⅜
100 Canton Company	33½	200 do	67⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Prefd	17⅜	52 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	100
150 Quicks'r Min. Co	40	50 Clev. & Tol. R	96⅛
200 do	39	1000 do	830 95⅜
400 do	b10 39⅜	300 do	95⅝
150 do	39⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	93
200 Pacific M. St. Co	s15 188⅜	100 do	92⅞
150 do	189½	300 do	92¾
50 do	s10 89	350 do	92¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	112⅝	50 do	s30 92⅝
200 do	112⅜	200 do	s60 92½
200 do	112⅜	100 do	s30 92½
100 Erie Railway	b60 76⅛	6 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch	30
23 do	76⅛	18 Del., Lack. & W. R	142
700 do	76¼	100 Tol., W. & W. Pref	79
100 do	s30 76⅝	200 Pitts., F. W. & C. R	84
100 Erie Railway Pf	96⅛	6 Alt. & T. H. R Pf	64
50 do	b10 96⅜	50 Chic. & N. W. Pref	84¾
100 do	96⅜	36 Chic. & Alt. Pref	83

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	105⅛	50 Hudson River R	106
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	105⅜	do	105⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	97⅜	100 do	105¼
40,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apr	104⅛	50 do	s30 104⅜
29,000 do	104⅜	200 do	s60 104⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. c	99⅞	100 do	104⅛
2,000 do New	98	200 do	b30 105⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s	60⅜	100 do	105⅛
5,000 do	60¼	50 do	s30 105¾
5,000 Brook. C. W. L	117⅜	2300 Harlem R	59
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	78⅝	500 do	59¼
9,000 do	79	500 do	b10 59⅜
95,300 Amer. Gold	153⅜	1000 do	58⅝
35,540 do	153	500 do	58⅝
25,000 do	153⅛	500 do	58⅝
20 Bank of N. Y	111⅝	100 do	s60 58
10 Del. & H. Ca. Co	125	600 do	s30 57
100 Quicks'r M. Co	39⅝	100 do	s25 57
25 do	b30 40	500 do	s10 58
150 Chic. & R. I. R	93⅝	200 do	s10 58¼
250 do	93⅝	200 do	s 58
100 do	s10 93⅝	400 do	b10 58⅜
200 Pacific M. S. Co	s7 188⅜	100 do	58⅞
200 do	188⅜	500 do	s3 59
900 N. Y. Cen. R	s30 112	600 do	59¼
50 do	112¼	100 do	59¼
300 do	112⅜	100 do	s30 57⅛
200 do	s60 112⅜	100 do	s60 57
700 Erie Railway	76⅛	800 do	b10 59⅛
100 do	76⅞	50 Har. R. Pref	s60 85
300 do	77	200 do	88
300 do	77⅛	200 do	88⅜
500 do	77⅜	100 do	s30 88
100 do	b30 77⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R	56⅜
500 do	77⅛	150 do	56⅜
10 Galena & Chi	83	50 do	57
100 Clev. & Tol. R	96⅜	200 do	57
300 do	96¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	99
1000 do	97	300 Clev. & Pitt. R	68⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	153⅛	50 Pacific Mail	189¾
40,000 do	153¾	50 do	b3 189⅝
30,000 do	s3 153¾	100 do	189⅞
110,000 do	153⅜	220 Erie Railway	76⅝
10,900 do	s3 153	750 do	b3 76⅝
1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅜	400 do	b10 76⅝
5,000 do	104⅜	400 do	76⅝
50 Quicksilver Min. Co	38⅜	150 do	b3 76¾
200 do	s30 39	300 do	76⅞
100 do	b3 39	200 do	b10 76⅝
200 Chi. & R. Isl. R	b3 93⅞	100 Harlem R	88⅜
400 do	93⅝	600 do	s60 58⅜
100 do	s5 93⅝	600 do	58⅜
200 do	s10 93¾	200 do	s3 58⅜
100 Clev. & Tol. R	96	400 do	58¾
		100 do	s10 58⅜
		300 do	b10 58¾

BOARD PUBLIC—3½ P. M.

$25,000 Amer. Gold	153⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R	b3 57
60,000 do	153¾	200 do	58⅞
800 Quicksilver M. Co	39	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	68⅝
600 Erie Railway	77⅝	200 do	b3 68⅝
200 do	b3 77⅜	200 do	b10 68⅞
100 do	s10 77⅜	100 P., F. W. & C	89
100 Erie Pref	97	50 do	3b 89⅝
600 Harlem R	59⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R	97
800 do	59¼	200 do	s3 97
900 do	b3 59¾	600 Chic. & R. I. R	93⅛
400 do	59⅞	150 do	b3 93⅜
200 do	b10 60⅛	100 do	93⅜
1000 Harlem R. Prf	s3 90⅜	200 do	b10 93¾
400 do	90⅜	200 do	b7 93¾
50 do	90⅛	100 do	s3 93⅝
50 do	90⅛	100 do	b3 93⅝
100 do	s30 88⅜		

FRIDAY, April 3—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin, which closed last night at 153¼ ₱ cent., ruled through the day with remarkable steadiness, at or near this figure, until late in the afternoon, subsequent to the printed sales, when the price was firmer. The Exchange market for Saturday's mail is dull and very irregular, the actual sales on London being relatively lower than the currency for Gold Coin. The quotation at the close of 'Change hour was 167@168 ₱ cent for first-class Bankers' bills. There is continued ease in the market for Money. The deposits in the Treasury Office, in this City, to-day, on the New Loan of 1882, amount to $650,000, and on 5 ₱ cent. interest 10 days' notice, $381,000. The Customs are $96,000. The general receipts and disbursements of the day, about equalize each other.

The Stock market was quite dull through the early part of the day, and prices rather easier than last night on nearly all the Railways. But in the afternoon there was a revival of demand on the speculative Shares, especially on Harlems, Erie and Hudson River, and the market left off firm. The Government Securities are much the same in

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 22 feet wide, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, the entire front.

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also, mortgages, principally secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an elegant cottage, with 50 or less acres, if desired, on Prince's Bay, L. I., with all necessary outbuildings in complete order.

Also, a 3-story house, 36 by 40, (containing 23 rooms,) and other out-buildings, in excellent order, ¼ mile from Huguenot Depot.

Also, 20 acres of land, dwelling and other out-buildings, ¾ mile from Rossville.

Also a 3-story brick house, No. 117 Hester-st., basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements.

For particulars apply to
ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Arundel Depot.,
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO RENT—A COTtage house and 17 lots of ground, situated on Wyckoff-av., in the suburbs of Brooklyn; said house contains 13 rooms, was built by the owner for himself, and is filled in with brick to the peak, and is now in good order. It will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, or will be rented to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the *Christian Ambassador*, No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 1. Possession immediately.

NORMAN VAN NOSTRAM.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Large brown-stone house, built in the best manner, containing every modern improvement and convenience, and in thorough repair; four lots of ground handsomely inclosed and improved, with fruit, shrubs, grapes, &c.; within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, and one of the most desirable properties in the City. Will be sold cheap. Two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Address H. 30 x No. 3,201 New-York Post-office, with real name.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE.—One hundred lots of ground, or any number of them, lying part in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., having a front of one thousand feet on the Monongahela River, at Lock No. 1 of the Navigation Company, the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad passing through the centre of it. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, where a map of the property can be seen, or of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

$8,000 EACH FOR TWO OF THE BEST brown-stone houses east of Murray Hill, house 22x56 feet; lot 20x100 feet; three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar, being Nos. 160 and 162 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses were built by days' work, with all modern improvements—halls tiled, stairs solid black walnut, furnace, hot and cold water, &c. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, No. 152 East 53d-st., or of M. C. HULL, 288 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The two story brick dwelling-house No. 284 Union-st., containing nearly all the modern improvements, such as furnace, gas and water. In the rear of the house and on the premises there is a stable. If not sold by the middle of the month, will be let to a respectable tenant. For particulars apply to H. STUTZER, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., HARlem, between 128th and 124th sts., three first class, three-story, brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, in a row of eight houses; location unsurpassed; 2d, 3d and 9th-av. cars and the boat foot of Beekman-st. go between two and four blocks of the houses. Inquire above, or of R. L. SHAW, corner of water and Beekman sts., or SANDELL & CARTER, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., for payments to suit.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE THREE-story brick house No. 40 Morris-st., contains all the modern improvements; house 22x34; lot 25x100. Also, the three-story brick house No. 47 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 23x34; lot 25x100. $5,000. Apply to JOHN COWEN, No. 63 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ON WATER-STREET, BROOKLYN, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, an extensive country, on which is now erected a sugar house, ready for immediate operation. The premises can be adapted to any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of J. SMITH, Esq., at the office of the Union Ferry Company, Fulton-slip, or of A. McCUE, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; houses very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most superb and costly private dwellings in the City, built by the owner, and occupying two lots, with the stable for SIX horses, &c., situated on the highest ground of Murray hill, near 5th-av., will be sold low. Apply at No. 5 South-st., on stairs, from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at No. 15 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO 21 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, brown stone, 18 feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT THREE-STORY high stoop brick house No. 179 Thompson-st., near Bleecker, with the modern improvements, and situated in one of the most desirable blocks in that part of the City. Terms very liberal. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let No. 121 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 20 by 150, fitted with grapery &c., rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham st., or of S. COCKROFT, No. 82 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; halls frescoed; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, No. 26 East 35th-st, near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE STORE IN PINE-ST., OPposite the Assay office; lot running through to Cedar-st if desired, also several fine down-town stores. For particulars, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, 20x by 98 feet, on the south side of 53d-st., No. 131, between 2d and 3d avs., house new, with all conveniences; price low and terms easy. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HIGH-STOOP brick house, 25x60, No. 42 West 28th-st., with or without furniture. Also, No. 134 West 43d-st., 16.8x50. Rent $600. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st. (Late with A. H. Muller.)

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR STONE house, stoop, balusters and rail; price $9,000; cost $10,500; No. 257 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; must be sold; neighborhood good; and future improvements restricted. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 65TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., south side, two new 3-story and basement private houses, with all modern improvements. Also, several new tenement houses in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Apply to WM. A. JUCH, 1st-av., near 66th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house on 5th-av., on the crown of Murray Hill; it is 22x65 feet, in good order, and contains all modern conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house and lot, No. 15 West 24th-st.; frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Apply to A. H. MULLER & C. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A REAL CITY HOME FOR SALE—A FINE large three-story house, every convenience for a genteel family, in perfect order, now vacant; open all day; will be sold at bargain. No. 467 4th-st., Admission-place.

ELEGANT PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Lexington Park, 5th-av. and 150th and 151th sts., a handsome cottage house and about 15 lots of ground. Price, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN YORKVILLE—FOUR LOTS on 84th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $1,200 each, on easy terms. Inquire of S. THOMSON, 3d av. and 83d-st., or of T. C. STOWELL, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON REASONABLE terms, three neat cottages on Grand-av., near Bergen-st., Brooklyn. Lot 20x100 feet. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FREE-STONE QUARRY FOR SALE.—The Jersey Little Falls Quarry property, situated on the Morris Canal, three miles from Paterson, N. J., is offered for sale. This quarry is inexhaustible, and the stone for beauty and durability is unsurpassed in this country. This property also possesses a very valuable water power. For further particulars, apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

38TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, an elegant, four-story, brown-stone residence, in perfect order; size, 21.6x55; 5 splendid mirrors, 5 chandeliers; also, window shades and oil-cloths throughout are included. Powest price, $22,500. The entire furniture will be sold low. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtages at East New-York, handsomely finished, with two lots, at $1,300 each. Also, another cottage, with one lot, at $900. Cottages have seven rooms each—filled in with brick. CHAS. E. MILLER, East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS three-story brick house, No. 8 Beach-st. Also, for sale, a farm of about 20 acres, with water power, mill, and 70 bearing fruit trees, two miles from Godwin's depot, on Erie Railroad. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 140 WEST 14TH-ST., FOR SALE.—Lot 25x131; house in prime order, pier glasses and chandeliers. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st., late with A. H. Muller.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, 25x33, with full lot, No. 263 West 33d-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty No. 85 White-st., near Broadway. Size of lot, 25x100. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, containing 24 acres of choice land, three quarters of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is 105x55 feet, with a piazza 12 feet in width, extending along almost the entire front: is built in the most substantial manner, and has, among other conveniences, water, bath, &c., and a fine billiard-room. The place is well stocked with fine fruit and shade trees and shrubbery; the garcens are large and productive, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. Price $30,000, or will be let completely furnished at $1,800 a year. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of DEWITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with either 16 or 25 acres of land, on the turnpike road, one mile east of New Rochelle, Westchester County. The house is large and replete with conveniences, including furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The outbuildings are numerous and very convenient—all put up by days' work and in complete order. The farm and garden are abundantly stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit in full bearing condition. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and the location is perfectly healthy; it is near the ground, and views of which the unsurpassed. The premises can at any time be seen by applying to S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is throughout newly painted by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN the City of Newark, located on Mount Pleasant-av., commanding a fine view of the Passaic, and within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex depot. The grounds comprise eight lots, with a frontage of 160 feet, a brick stable and carriage-house, &c. The house was built by days' work, is nearly new and in fine order, conveniently arranged, and every way a desirable residence. For terms and further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT WHITEstone Point, L. I., situated directly on the river bank, commanding a fine view of the Sound. The house is large, containing over 20 rooms, with 7 acres of land, good garden, stable, carriage-house and outbuildings complete; only one hour from the City by steamboat or railroad. Price from May 1 to Dec. 1, $1,150. Also to let, adjoining the same, a neat cottage, containing 11 rooms, with two acres of land, stable, &c. Price $450. Apply to THOMAS LEGGETT, Flushing, L. I., or JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 200 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, five minutes' walk to Tubby Hook depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and 25 minutes by rail to 31st-st. The house is large and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements; also, a stable, carriage-house and coachman's dwelling; the grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; splendid river view. Apply to THOMPSON WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on Rahway-av., about ten minutes' ride from railroad depot, at Elizabeth, N. J. The house is two story, 30 by 50, has 14 rooms, is surrounded with shade and fruit trees, with about three acres for garden, &c., plenty of apples, pears, and small fruit. Rent, $300. 40 acres adjoining may be had. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, No. 220 Broadway.

TO RENT, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—The very desirable and beautiful residence, situated in Poughkeepsie, and known as Brookside, containing 11 acres of land. The house is large and convenient, and furnished throughout: gas, furnace and excellent water; coach-house, stables, &c. Very fine fruit of every variety, and within 5 minutes' drive of railroad and steamboats. Apply to H. W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE, IN FLUSHING—The brown house on the corner of Main and Washington sts., contains eleven rooms and basement; lot 200 feet. Rent $300. Also, to let, on farm of subscriber, half mile from railroad depot—well-shaped small cottage, with garden. Rent $80. Apply to WM. SMART, Jamaica-av., or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—ON the harbor of East Bridgeport, Conn., furnished or unfurnished; salt water bathing, fruits of all kinds in abundance, beautiful garden grounds tastefully laid out, house commodious, gas and bath, water, &c.; the residence of Col. Noble; five minutes from depot. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 13 Williamst., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 55 minutes' ride from 26th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order, containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ¾ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 82 acres of land, price $5,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 181 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 5 ACRES of land, all in good order, about two miles from the railroad depot, in the town of White Plains. The place is well stocked with fruit trees of every description; good barn; the house is in good order, with well of good water by the door, cistern in the house. Inquire of JAMES GIBSON, North-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RYE—With a fine view of the Sound and the surrounding country, a handsome country seat, consisting of nine acres, large house in good order, all necessary outbuildings, &c.; over 150 fruit trees, well shaded, &c. Also, a house situated on the outskirts of the village of Postchester. Grounds 51x170. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 30 acres for sale or exchange for City property, location for health and conveniences unsurpassed, within the same distance of New-York, with hourly access to the City. The place is well adapted for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 1,557 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OR ON LEASE—A handsome house containing 17 rooms, beautifully situated at Manhasset, L. I., directly on the water, about two miles from Sands Point Landing; on the premises is a good garden, also choice variety of fruits, &c. For particulars, inquire of D. MINTHORN, No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE COUNTRY seat at Elizabeth City, N. J. on South-st., opposite Broad-st.; large house, with water and gas; heater, &c.; carriage-house, &c.; about 6 acres; 2 acres in fruit and garden. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property; a fine country residence; several acres of fine tillable land, within one hour of New-York; large new house, barn, coach-house, &c., all in modern style; plenty of fruit; price $10,000. Inquire of JAMES QUICK, No. 144 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—PLEASantly located, three miles from Newark, N. J., one hour from New-York; eight rooms, four acres of land, large barn, good garden, abundance of fruit; water in the house. Price, $250 for the Summer. Address E. A. SMITH, No. 70 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, at Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railway, contain about two acres; fine fruit, well watered, good house, &c. Inquire of T. J. LYON or JOHN CONKLING, Port Jervis, or of G. H. MILLS, No. 279 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN RYE, NEAR the depot, two handsome places; the one, a large double house; the other, a convenient cottage, nearly new; each place having outbuildings, etc., complete. 1 and 9 and 3 acres. Rent, $400 and $750. Apply to J. E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS country residence; location central, five minutes' walk from depot. House large, modern style, and very complete; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview, address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF STAMFORD, Conn., within five minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage house and lot, convenient and cheap, containing eight rooms, besides pantries and closets. For further information inquire of S. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York. Price $2,200. Terms easy.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., A DOUBLE house, with three acres of land, fronting on the water. Also a farm of 46 acres, running from New-York Bay to Newark Bay, and containing a good house and barn. Will lease for a term of years. Apply to RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st.

NEWBURGH.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL country-seat, commanding a most extensive view of the Hudson. Grounds, 3 acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER—EAST BANK; RIVER FRONT 70 acres; modern buildings; fruits of all kinds; 1½ hours by railroad; with stock and furniture; possession to suit. W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, FIVE MINUTES' walk from the Quarantine Landing, several cottages on Fiedler's Park. A healthy and pleasant locality: fine view and well shaded. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT GLEN COVE.

The country seat at Glen Cove, of the late William Burton, will be let, furnished. The house is large and commodious; fine green-houses and outbuildings, all in good order. The land, about 40 acres, is well laid out, has fine graperies, well stocked with fruit, &c. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Islip, L. I., on the south side of Long Island, and 2 hours from the City, 4½ miles from Lakeland, L. I. Railroad. There is a large and commodious mansion-house, with parlor, library, dining and billiard rooms, bed-rooms, &c.; all necessary out-buildings, ice-house well-filled, &c., &c. Large garden and fine lawn. House well shaded, and plenty of fruit. The tenant has the privilege of fishing in fine trout pond and streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of ground. Salt-water bathing, sailing, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE undersigned offers for sale his residence at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, in perfect order, with first-rate improvements; 1¼ miles from railroad station, on the main road from White Plains to Rye and Port Chester. Will be sold with or without the stock, farming utensils, &c., and possession given immediately. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, on the premises, or No. 11 South William-st.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—THE LARGE TWOstory mansion, formerly the residence of William Redwood, Esq., situated near the railroad depot, and now occupied by Mrs. Brooks. The house is very chiefly situated, has a fine garden, and grounds sufficient for the pasture of a cow, and is well calculated for a boarding-house or a large family. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A very neat cottage, pleasantly situated, with a fine water prospect, containing eight rooms, basement and cellar, with a good supply of closets. Is admirably calculated for a small family. Only a few rods from the railroad and steamboat twelve times per day. Rent $225. Will be sold at a moderate price, and on easy terms. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., THE beautiful residence of Isaac De Forest, Esq., with 2 acres of land, and fine garden, good house and carriage-house, abundance of fruit and shade trees; house 2-story, 30x42, with wing 20x30, handsomely situated and in perfect order. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, and half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, carriage-house, &c., one and a half acres of land, handsomely improved, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house, school, or gentleman's residence. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7 acres of land, carriage-house, fine orchard, &c. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars, inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATed on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms, a carriage house, with stabling for three horses, ice house filled, and about four acres of land. Apply to R. CARNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., ON WHIlam-st., a new house an 1 three acres, or six lots of half acre each, on high ground, with a splendid view of the river. Will be sold together or separate, and cheap. Particulars of DAVID CLOSE, No. 116 Fulton-st., or WALTER T. ELLIOTT, Tottenville.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, A country residence, with outhouses, shade and fruit trees, vines, &c., and three acres of land, at Greenwich, Conn., ten minutes' walk from depot, and twenty minutes from steamboat landing. Inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW COUNTRY residence, with all the modern improvements, on the Hudson River, Yonkers, overlooking the Palisades; views and scenery finest of all kinds; forest trees from 8 to 10 acres. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGES, large and small, at Bedford, Westchester county, two hours from town, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGE WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—on the water, furnished, and within one hour of the City. Address, with full description and terms, W. M. F., Box No. 728 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT IN YONKERS, A SMALL COTtage house on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood Station. For particulars, address WM. H. R., Box No. 246 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM ABOUT 5 MILES from Glen Cove, on the road leading to Jericho, containing about 2 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, fine orchard, and well watered; also, the stone building, well situated for a country seat, the south side to command distant views, all of which will be sold on accommodating terms. For further information, apply to SAMUEL FROST, Glen Cove, or G. N. WILLIAMS, No. 23 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 150 OUT fifty acres, in Pelham, Westchester county, 5 miles from the New-Rochelle depot on the road that is opposite Hunter's Island, with extensive views of the water, and elegant building-sites, which are to be graded for sale on the premises. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 91 acres, the property of the late William Mott, Esq., at Hunt's Point, on the Westchester road, 2½ miles from New-York, via New-Jersey Railroad. The soil is good, and well adapted for market gardening; the buildings are good and sufficient, and the location is convenient. Will be sold very low to close an estate. Apply to SAMUEL MOTT, 2 Pine-st., or M. DANIELS, Administrator, No. 177 Market-st., Newark.

FARM FOR SALE.—FROM 20 TO 40 acres of cultivated land having a small frame house and orchard, to a grove, and every way suited for improvement, on which a school will be sold for 99 years, located in Southfield, Staten Island, 3 miles from railroad depot. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham square.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY acres, nine miles from City Hall, New-York. Excellent for gardening. Rent $200 a year. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. P. MANN, No. 22 West 41st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 160 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED.—WANTed, to purchase for cash, a strictly first-class 25 feet modern house, on the north side of a cross street, between 18th and 40th sts., and Madison and 5th avs., with lot running through to next street, and stable on rear lot, or would purchase two vacant lots similarly located. Address, with full particulars, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wants a medium sized house with water, gas, &c., in good location and at moderate rent; is a careful and prompt tenant; family small. Address, with full particulars, B., Box 2,880, New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A 3-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BETWEEN 20th and 45th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address E. B. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, giving terms and size of house, and stating whether vacant or not.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

OLD BUILDINGS FOR SALE.—ESTIMATES will be received from parties desirous of removing the dwelling houses Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 28 Trinity-place, New-York, and one house in the rear thereof. Specifications can be seen on application to JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Architect, No. 115 Greenwich-street, New-York. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 10th day of April next, indorsed "Tender for Buildings." The proprietors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 100 Grand-st., 97 Park-row, 155 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., and 11 S. 7th-st., Wmsb'g.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

BOOKCASE WANTED.—A WELL-MADE, substantial mahogany bookcase, with glass doors from top to bottom, is wanted, one of large size, or two smaller would be purchased; second-hand preferred if in good order. Address Box No. 1,857 Post-office, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
Of the late firm of Raynor & Blackwell,)
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Established in 1839,
has removed to
No. 6 Pine-st.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—A man qualified by long experience in renting, leasing, collecting, repairing, and all matters relating to the economical administration of property in City or country, is desirous of an engagement. Testimony of character, ability, &c., given. Address REAL ESTATE, Station D, Post-office, Astor-place.

TO LET.

TO LET,
THE SECOND FLOOR
OF
HOUSE NO. 223 WEST 26TH-ST.,
To a small family.

TO RENT—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., or wanted a manager of superior qualifications to conduct it. The house has been enlarged, improved and refurnished. The situation is beautiful and healthy, combining mountain and lake scenery, with fine fishing, boating, abundance of fruit, &c., and is within 50 miles of New-York. For particulars apply to S. CALDWELL, for three days, office of J. S. Caldwell, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLlars per annum will rent a large nearly new double house, containing 11 rooms, double parlors and marble mantels, with a good barn and garden, on the Plank road at Bayonne N. J., and about five minutes' walk from Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad. Inquire of Rev. A. L. STILLWELL, on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES ON BEACON-AV. also two on Clinton-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; rent $225 and $200. Apply to THOS ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, Hudson City, near the Court-house, or to E. EVANS, No. 66 Fulton-st. Also, store to rent at No. 263 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 257 Greene-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place. It has 25 feet front, four stories, a large extension of two stories, 16 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bathroom, and an abundance of closets; gas, water, and all the modern improvements through the whole house. Can be seen between 8 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—HOME BUILDINGS, NOS. 135 AND 137 Broadway.—Desirable suites of offices for lawyers or others in the white marble building northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to Home Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTHst., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, three well-finished cottage houses, with gas fixtures; eight rooms each; fine yard, fruit trees, outhouse, &c.; facilities good for getting down town. Rent, $175. Inquire at No. 234 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE THREE FOUR-STORY NEW brick stores situated on the corner of New Chambers and Water sts., suitable for wholesale or jobbing grocery business. If required, they can be made to communicate as one. For further particulars, apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and, one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 20 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together: three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOW RENTS—HOLDtown town, 65 rooms, $1,000 a year; frame house, 12 rooms, at Yorkville, $150; a large house, with stable, on Brooklyn Heights, $450. Possession immediate. Apply at No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 7 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE OF BROOKLYN HEI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Linda di Chamounix.

WINTER GARDEN—East Lynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jessie McLane.

WALLACK'S—The Busy Body.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Edith; or, The Earl's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Commodore Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours.—Syro-Arabic Troupe—Lottery Ticket, Afternoon and Evening.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 625 Broadway,)—Four Panoramas in one Night.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Cotopaxi.

IRVING HALL—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife—Three Levees, Daily.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac embodies an extract from an order issued by Gen. Hooker, directing a general muster of all the troops, on the 10th inst., in accordance with instructions from the War Department. The muster-rolls are then to be immediately sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the use of the Provost-Marshal in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper standard. Our Washington dispatches announce the probability of this draft being ordered very soon.

Intelligence from Vicksburgh by way of Cincinnati, is to the effect that the Steele's Bayou Expedition had got back to Young's Point, and the troops had been disembarked. The work on the cut-off opposite the city is said to have been abandoned, the rebel batteries commanding two-thirds of its length, and rendering labor upon it impracticable. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a story from Memphis that the *Indianola*, instead of being sunk, is now at Alexandria, on the Red River, where she has been repaired sufficiently to make her serviceable. Admiral Farragut, however, has positively stated that he saw her above Grand Gulf, and we consider his dispatch as the most worthy of belief.

It is stated that dispatches have been received to the effect that the *Richmond* was severely cut up in the late engagement with the batteries at Port Hudson, and it is doubtful whether she can be made available for service for a long time to come. This is not, however, in accordance with advices received from on board the *Richmond*.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, official advices from Port Royal, received at Washington, represent that the contemplated attack upon the works at Stono had been postponed.

The ship *Star of Peace*, announced in our Bermuda news as having been recently destroyed by the pirate *Florida*, had a cargo valued at half a million. She was an A 1 ship, belonging to Boston.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large amount of routine business was done. The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also the bill incorporating the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange in New-York; also the bill incorporating the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association. The Assembly Gold bill was reported by the Bank Committee with an amendment prohibiting banks from loaning on gold, bills of exchange, or certificates of deposit in gold, under any circumstances. The New-York County Tax Levy was passed; also the bill to facilitate the acquisition of lands by the Croton Water Board; also the bill appropriating $150,000 for the Auburn, Lake Ontario and New-York Railroad; also the bill authorizing the laying of sidewalks and planting of shade-trees along the highways of the State. The biil appropriating $500,000 for the defence of the harbor of New-York was ordered to a third reading. During the evening session Senator Smith reported sundry amendments to the Militia law. The bill appropriating $100.000 for the improvement of the Hudson River was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a large number of bills were passed—among them the one incorporating the Soldiers' Home; the one incorporating the Soldiers' Rest; the one fixing the salaries of the members of the Board of Supervisors of New-York at $2,000, and the one extending the time for the collection of taxes to defray bounties. A large amount of business was gone through with during the evening session. An adverse report was made on the bill authorizing a railroad in Second-avenue, New-York, which was agreed to. The Kings County Court-house bill was passed.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe three days later, by the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Canada*. She left Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d ult. Intelligence of still further depredations by the *Alabama* reaches us by this arrival. The ship *Washington*, from Callao for Antwerp, had arrived at Southampton, and reported having been captured by the pirate on the 20th of February, but released on giving bonds in $50,000. She had on board the crews of three vessels which had been captured and burnt—the *Golden Eagle*, the *Olive Jane* and the *Palmetto*. The rebel Cotton loan had caused considerable excitement in the English and French money markets. The bidding was expected to close on the afternoon of the 21st, much more having been offered than needed, particularly in London and Paris. In Liverpool the offers were not very heavy. The London *Times* says that very little political feeling was manifested in the matter, it being regarded simply as a cotton speculation. The *Star* and *Daily News* denounce the loan in most decided terms, as aiding and abetting the Slave Power. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald had given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to ask whether the British Government had accepted, or intended to accept, a proposition made by President Lincoln as to measures to inquire into any just complaints of the violation of neutral rights. There was not much change in the aspect of Polish affairs. The debate in the French Senate was concluded on the 19th. It was decided to send all petitions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs,—leaving the whole matter virtually in the hands of the Emperor. A popular demonstration in favor of Poland had taken place in Paris. The latest news from Poland is regarded as showing that the revolution is becoming general. With regard to the success of Langiewicz, dispatches are contradictory. He is said in one to have defeated the Russians, and in another to have been himself defeated. The commander of the French forces in Cochin China is said to have made an urgent call for reinforcements,—and Gen. Forey, commanding in Mexico, is also said to have made a demand for 6,000 more men. The arrangements for a prize fight for the championship of England between Heenan and King had been made. The contest is set down for the 8th of December. There had been but a slight advance during the week in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92@92¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Military Court of Inquiry, now in progress at St. Louis under Gen. McDowell's direction, promises to reveal some disgraceful facts regarding the extent of cotton speculations by many officers.

The Young Men's Republican Central Committee, inaugurated, last evening, a series of Union meetings, to counteract the Copperhead gatherings in the vicinity of their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Mr. Armstrong presided, and addresses were delivered by E. Delafield Smith, Col. E. F. Shephard and others. A set of appropriate resolutions was adopted.

The Gold market was unusually quiet yesterday, ruling about 153¼ per cent. the last price of Thursday night. At the close the price advanced to 154. Exchanges dull. Money easy. Stocks dull early in the day, but higher in the afternoon.

All branches of general business were spiritless, yesterday. Light sales of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Whisky, Oils, Metals, Hops, Seeds and Spices were reported, at drooping prices. Hay, Tallow and Sugars were in fair demand, at former rates. Cotton was heavy, and drooping. Less activity was discernable in Dry Goods, in the regular way, as well as in the auction rooms. A public sale of Domestic Cotton fabrics resulted rather unsatisfactorily, as the competition was less vigorous. The freight market was inactive.

The English Policy as Avowed by Lord Lyons.

Interest has always been the Polar Star of British diplomacy. No historical fact is better established than that. But we do not recollect ever to have seen it quite so plainly avowed as in the closing lines of Lord Lyons' dispatch to Earl Russell, lately published. He winds up his considerations, which all lean toward the Confederacy, thus:

"The immediate and obvious *interest of Great Britain*, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as soon as possible. *The point chiefly worthy of consideration* appears to be whether separation or reunion be the more likely to effect this object."

Questions of right, of justice, of international amity, of human freedom, of progressive civilization, Lord Lyons assumes are of little or no account to the Foreign Office in Downing-street. The great primary concern is, Which will best stand England in hand—"Separation or Reunion?" *Which will tell best for the shop?*

It is not very easy to understand the sort of nature capable of this frigidity of calculation. Men, as usually constituted, have instincts, impulses, sympathies, sentiments and ideas, which are supposed to have something to do with their external speech and action. If you see your old neighbor's house in danger of destruction you are not very apt to sit down first of all, and go to reckoning whether two houses on that spot wouldn't be better for your till. You are likely to have some feeling respecting arson and robbery, and to find it rather difficult to extemporize yeurself into a mere calculating machine. But this is the way of diplomatic England, and they make no secret of it. In the very crisis of our national fate, my Lord Lyons and Earl Russell tell the world that they have nothing to do but to cypher.

Were nothing more than mere non-interference involved here, there would be no complaint. It is not expected that nations should run to each other's rescue as do individuals. International law and sound policy alike forbid that, except in extraordinary cases. We ask no such help, and would not take it were it offered. But there is a national good will which is worth something. It has much to do with the moral power which States as well as individuals may exercise, and which, when so exercised, has a most important bearing upon the high interests of civilization. Non-interference is not indifference. There has not been a deeper principle, or a more cherished tradition in our political history than entire neutrality toward foreign nations, both in their external and in their domestic conflicts. But, as Mr. Webster told Mr. Hulsemann, this does not prevent the United States from "always cherishing a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own." We have as a Government, on all suitable occasions, given our *moral* weight to the side of liberty and justice. We have done this both from sympathetic feeling and from a sense of duty. All nations consider this perfectly legitimate, and they all practice it, even England herself, when she has no material interest at stake. Thus, at the present moment, she unites with France in giving moral support to Poland in her struggle for nationality; and in the same manner she countenanced and encouraged Italy in her struggles for nationality. The sole reason why we have not received from her the same moral support in our struggle for the preservation of our nationality is, that in our case *interest* stands, or at least is imagined to stand, in the way. Lord Lyons declares that is "the point chiefly worthy of consideration," and, in saying it, only echoes back what has come to him from Downing-street. Hence, while we have received from Russia, from Italy, from Switzerland, and even from Turkey, official expressions of cordial sympathy and good wishes, the official language of the English Government toward us from the beginning, has been marked with coldness and studied depreciation; and the rebels, so far as was compatible with the peaceful relations of the two countries, have been favored both in word and act.

So far as the moral elements of a national struggle are concerned, there has not been one for generations, probably never, where these elements were so strong and palpable as in this. Rebellion, *without good cause*, is universally admitted to be an enormous crime. This rebellion has submitted no good cause to the public judgment of the world, and cannot. No foreign nation pretends that it has. Upon this simple ground alone, therefore, we were entitled to the moral support of every nation. But, vastly more than this, the actual cause was, according to all European ethics, the most wicked possible. The rebellion sprang from a deliberate plan to secure, aggrandize and perpetuate an institution which all European moralists, and British moralists particularly, have condemned as the worst sin extant. In consistency, this was preëminently a case for the exercise of moral power by every European nation. Many of them have thus exercised it—even those whose general principles of Government were wholly different from our own. But England—so far, at least, as its governmental capacity goes—has not only avoided all such moral agency, but has done what it well could in an opposite direction, and has shamelessly declared to the world that "the immediate and obvious *interest* of Great Britain" in the premises "is the point chiefly worthy of consideration."

Probably the majority of the British people—certainly a majority of all outside of the aristocratic and commercial classes—have a higher and better standard for estimating the American conflict. Their natural feeling and their sense of right incline them strongly in our favor. This tendency has become more and more decided as time has exposed the original misrepresentations of our cause by its enemies. We may safely say that the most of the best part of England is now with us, notwithstanding the terrible suffering occasioned by our prolongation of the contest. It is to the honor of the British people that the very portion of them upon whom the war weighs heaviest are the very portion that stand firmest for its prosecution. But the Government has always been the representative and servant of the most selfish classes of the kingdom. It is now simply sticking to its established character. Nothing but the most sordid considerations affect it, or will affect it to the end of the chapter. We do not need the *naive* avowal of the British Minister to be certain of that.

European Iron-Clads and the Stevens Battery.

Just before the close of the late Congress, Mr. Edwin A. Stevens proposed to complete the naval battery on the stocks, at Hoboken, at his own expense, and submit it to the severest tests known to modern navigation and gunnery, provided the Government would buy it at a stipulated price, in the event of its success. Mr. Stevens claims extraordinary powers for his Battery. It is to steam twenty miles an hour, turn in an incredibly short time on its own centre, throw a greater weight of metal at a broadside than any iron-clad of which we have knowledge, and be absolutely invulnerable to the shot of the most powerful pieces of ordnance known to modern war. In test of this last and vital quality Mr. Stevens proposed to have his Battery fired upon at short range (300 yards) with any gun that might be chosen for the purpose.

It did not seem that any objection could fairly be made to this proposition. If any ship can be constructed to accomplish what is claimed for the Battery, it would be by far the most formidable craft that ever floated. It would eclipse the *Warrior* of England and *La Gloire* of France; and while possessing all the invulnerability of the American Monitors, would so far excel them in speed and rapidity of evolution as to be an incalculably superior engine of war. In case the Battery stood the tests invited by her constructor, the latter proposed that the Government should purchase it at $1,500,000—a sum almost a million less than England paid for the *Warrior*, and very considerably less than Mr. Welles is authorized to pay for war ships that he is to have constructed. Every one must admit that such a ship as the Battery, if possessing the qualities claimed, would be the cheapest engine of war for the money owned by any nation.

The challenge of Mr. Stevens to the naval world, and to manufacturers of ordnance, was extraordinary. The Whitworth guns have smashed targets covered with the heaviest plating ever proposed for iron-clad ships, and there is now a suspension of opinion in England as to the absolute effectiveness of iron plates as a defensive armor.

But the rare value of the proposition of Mr. Stevens was that he proposed to bear the hazard of his own experiments. He would complete the ship at his own cost. If it proved a failure, the loss was all his own. If it turned out the best naval battery in the world, he was to let the Government take it at a very moderate price. Never before in any country did a citizen propose to risk his means so largely and lavishly for the benefit of his Government. We have not heard that Mr. Welles has rejected this very favorable proposition. We think if he has rejected it, he owes it to the good sense of the country to tell the reason why.

The question in regard to the Stevens Battery derives fresh interest from a debate that recently took place in the English Parliament. On the 12th, Mr. Lindsay called attention to the state of the navy, and moved "that it is not expedient to commence at the present time building wooden ships, which were to be cased with armor iron plates." He spoke at length in favor of iron ships over those built of wood and merely plated with iron. Several other speakers followed, most of them taking the same view, and "condemning the course of the Admiralty." Lord Palmerston's remarks threw great discredit on iron-plated ships. He said "the *Warrior* fouled so much that she lost a knot an hour in speed every six weeks she was afloat. No vessel with *an iron bottom* could be sent to distant service for a length of time, and it was necessary to have armor-plated vessels with *bottoms of wood*.

The Stevens Battery exactly fills the conditions which the experience of England seems to have reached. The bottom is of wood, and not subject to the fouling that affects the *Warrior* and similar heavily-plated vessels. The iron armor is limited to the defence of the guns, while the invulnerability of the battery is derived from the submersion of the vessel so deep into the water as to have the lower deck considerably beneath the surface. This sinking of the vessel, which is done at will in a few minutes, and is called putting the ship in "fighting trim," entirely envelops its vital parts in water; and the water becomes the armor that shields the Battery. It will be safe from every shot it could be exposed to at sea. So effectual is the deflecting power of water, that nothing short of an almost perpendicular plunging fire could harm a ship thus submerged.

Is the fact doubted? The Secretary of the Navy has only to permit the experiment to be made on reasonable terms, and if it fails it will cost no one but Mr. Stevens anything. The armor plated vessels that Lord Palmerston advocates would be vulnerable to many forms of missiles now known, and their bottoms exposed to the prows of the most insignificant American rams. Only ships sunken in the waves can escape shots, and only those possessing great speed and ready evolution can avoid rams. Is it not worth while to encourage the building of at least one vessel, at no national risk, to test the worth of such qualities?

A Magnanimous Offer.

The last steamer from Europe brought us the following letter. It is gratifying to perceive that although England and France turn their backs upon us in the day of our tribulation, other European countries are not equally indifferent to our fate. A distinguished citizen of Denmark sends us the following proposition, which we respectfully commend to the attention of all concerned:

KIEL, Denmark, Friday, March 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Long live the Union—but *regenerated!* If you think this civil war will come to an end, you are mistaken, not knowing the world's history. *Constitutionalism* is false in principle; but *absolutism* (which lurks behind Davis) is much worse yet. Both State-forms must be completely abandoned by the people, and *republicanism* instituted in lieu. This cannot be done unless the population sweeps away *all the present* Presidents, Governors, Magistrates, Congress, convent and all. Should the people hesitate to do this, the worse for the people! Thirty years' civil war stands before them; believe me—I give you my word of honor!

The people has but one prudent step: this is to institute a Dictator—a patriarcal Dictatorship; in short, a philosopher to reorganize the Union, so as science and statistics prescribe.

And what do science and statistics require? They require, *first*, the fundamental laws; *second*, the distributive and economical laws; *third*, the industrious and rural laws, *so* as I have put down on the back of three of my photographs, both of which—portrait and laws—I beg of you to propagate through your valuable paper.

I doubt America has a man capable of carrying these principles into effect. It would save me an immense responsibility and an excess of labor. But I love liberty and the Union too much to trust this problem—the introduction of a new State-form hitherto unknown—to incapable men; and in that case, though most reluctantly, the people of the United States may command my services.

The Dictatorship, if it is to be transferred upon me, must be expressly *acknowledged*; it must be *formally conveyed*; it must be *absolute* and in the *unit*. So formed, I could be induced to accept it. After that, the people being the executive power, I pledge myself that I bring about a state of things one hundred times superior to what exists this day. And it is because I have not even the shadow of a doubt that I feel myself enabled to let shine to all eyes the saving prisma; and I call out, with more enthusiasm than ever, the Communistic Republic!

Yours truly, ALLHUSEN.

The Bayou Expedition.—The letter of our correspondent who accompanied the naval and military expedition which has just returned from the attempt to penetrate the Yazoo River through sundry bayous, will be found very interesting. Like so many of the other odd and wonderful expedients resorted to for the reduction of Vicksburgh, this latest has not proved a brilliant success.

To reduce no other point in the South have so many and such varied means been tried, as in the case of Vicksburgh. There was first the great naval bombardment by Farragut in the middle of last year, which was followed by the direct and sanguinary storming of its works by Sherman at the close of the year; and these have been followed by the numerous naval and military strategic devices which have occupied a great army and fleet during the whole of the first quarter of this year. First, the canaling project directly in front of the city; then the Lake Providence project; then the Yazoo Pass project; and then the project of the inextricable bayous. It is difficult to tell what plan, device, or *coup*, the military strategists who have this hard case in hand will next attempt; and newspaper-strategy being at a discount, it might be unwise to make suggestions.

It would appear, however, from our correspondent's letter, that the hope of starving out Vicksburgh, on which people generally are now inclined to rely, is not likely soon to be realized. He found the whole of the region of country over which our forces traversed, superabundantly supplied with the necessaries of life, and they are all, of course, within arm's length of the Vicksburgh garrison.

What man of genius in this fertile land of genius—what skillful strategist in our army of strategists, will open up to our bewildered country and baffled Generals, some feasible mode of taking Vicksburgh—and take it?

The Loyal Leagues—Rival Celebrations.—We have already referred to the rivalry which has been established between two associations, calling themselves with equal justice *Loyal Leagues*,—each striving, as we are bound to assume, to outdo the other in efforts to sustain the Government in its contest with rebellion. The first of these, of which Gen. Scott is President, was organized at the first great meeting held at Cooper Institute on the 6th of March, at which Messrs. Brady, Van Buren, Daly and others made those eloquent appeals to the Democracy on behalf of the country which have had so much influence in arousing the loyalty and patriotism of the whole people in the prosecution of the war. This association announces, in an advertising column, this morning, its purpose to celebrate, by a public meeting on Madison-square, on the 20th of April, that grand uprising of the loyal sentiment of the Northern States which followed the attack on Fort Sumter, and which was the first in the series of those magnificent demonstrations which have, from that time to this, testified the devotion of the people to the Constitution and the Union.

The second League, which was organized on the 20th of March, in imitation of the other, and of which Charles King, LL.D., is President, proposes to celebrate the attack on Fort Sumter, on Saturday next, at Union-square. Both these meetings will undoubtedly be large and enthusiastic, and will not differ essentially in the sentiments they will proclaim, or the spirit they will evince. Both are devoted to the welfare of the country, and each, by working in its own way, can probably accomplish results which the other could not attain.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

France and America—Lord Russell's Dispatch—The Times and the Tuileries—French Intervention—Is the Emperor Mad?—More Troops for Mexico.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 17, 1863.

The report of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of mediation, is the best thing which has yet appeared from any source addressed to foreign nations. Mr. Seward said the same thing, but, unfortunately, the Foreign Secretary's florid style is not appreciated in France, and such a declaration as this, coming from a unanimous Committee and from the conservative Senate, was much needed, and will exert a most salutary influence. The *Moniteur*, which has undertaken the task lately, by quotations from the New-York *World* and Vallandigham & Co., to prove that France did a good thing in offering a mediation, and that the National Administration did not represent the country in refusing the offer, naturally omits any mention of this report of the Senate Committee, but it carefully records all the other items of news by the same steamer. The *Patrie* also omits this item, but directs attention especially to the tax voted on speculations on gold as "another example of the rapid progress of the Government toward a despotism." *La France* says that "the Committee of the Senate convert by their report the noble and friendly offer of the Emperor into a hostile act, and they urge the President on in the prosecution of a war without end and without issue." The *Journal des Débats*, which defends the cause of the Union, makes an observation which, although not new, ought to be repeated here on account of its great value. The Committee of the Senate, like the Government, the Press, and the people of the United States, seems to cling to the idea that no foreign Government can so far overlook the common principles of morality as to recognize and to help into existence a State based on Slavery. The *Débats* cautions the people of the United States against this error. According to this journal—and there is every reason to believe it speaks the exact truth—no other consideration than that of interest, naked, selfish interest, will guide foreign nations in this matter, and all these appeals to the morality of the question are but lost breath. The people of the United States, says the *Débats*, have but one thing to do, and that is to unite as one man to put down the rebellion, and to resist foreign intervention, if attempted.

Nevertheless, as already said, this report of the Senate Committee will do good. On the other hand, its influence is in part counteracted by the infamous dispatch of Lord John Russell on the Emancipation Proclamation, which has just been published in France, and to which there has yet appeared no reply. It is naturally conceded in France that the English are more capable of appreciating at their just value the events in America, and the acts of the American Government, than any other foreign people, and the word of the English Foreign Secretary, thus published without an accompanying refutation, is accepted as a fair explanation of President Lincoln's act. Its influence in the reading public is thus most damaging to the Union cause. In fact, the *Siècle*, the leading liberal paper of Paris, as good as renounces its support of Mr. Lincoln on the strength of this dispatch of the English Secretary.

I understand that the course of the New-York Times (formerly so much in favor at the Tuileries on account of its ardent defence of the Emperor's policy in Italy) on the subject of France intermeddling in the United States, has attracted attention, and a most vehement condemnation, here in high places. The words "absurd" and "stupid" are said to have been applied to such articles of the Times as expressed an apprehension of French intervention. But, in reply to this, a question may be asked: Why is it that the French official and semi-official journals are so conducted that seven-eighths of the readers of these papers also believe that their Government is hostile to the Union, and is anxious for an occasion to intervene? Why is it that the Government of France has taken such pains to convert its subjects from a sentiment of friendliness for the American people to one of hostility? Why, in fine, do seven-eighths of intelligent Frenchmen at the present moment anticipate, or fear, if you choose, an early intervention of the French Government in our affairs? Simply because the conduct of the French Government here has been such that people could not, if they would, escape that conclusion; because its journals publicly, and its Ministers and highest functionaries privately, have encouraged that idea, and because they have intervened directly to prevent the liberal Press from combatting that idea. And yet I know that the French Government officially, and everywhere else than in its journals and among its own people, vehemently disavows any intention of interfering in a hostile way in the United States, and even goes to the extent, as we have seen, of applying the words "absurd" and "stupid" to the apprehensions expressed in your journal on that subject. What, then, is the explanation of this palpable antagonism between the official and unofficial or semi-official conduct of the French Government? A majority of Frenchmen now believe that their commercial and political interests lie with the South and in a division of the Union, and they believe the conduct of the Government, as they see it here, to be dictated by the same opinion; while foreigners, on the other hand, think they see in this conduct of the French Government an attempt to throw disfavor on the Republic and to estrange the French people from their republican and revolutionary tendencies. If the first explanation be the true one, the Government and people of France are running headlong into a grave and costly error, and if the second be the true one, they are playing with a most dangerous firebrand, that will surely turn upon and burn them.

In fine, we know that a war between France and the United States would be a long and costly affair for France, on account of the great distance, and that the resources of the Empire would be so exhausted by it as to enable any party which held a large private purse—such, for example, as the Orleanist party—to attack, with a fair prospect of success, the present dynasty. Such a war, therefore, appears illogical and impossible, and a man seems to be stultifying his own reason to admit it. But I ought to add that certain persons contend that the Emperor has lost *his* reason; I long ago told you that the policy of this Government in America was based on the dangerous assumption that the dissolution of the Union was final, and in the last place it is legitimately to be feared that the Emperor has designs in Mexico which do not appear on the surface, and which may largely influence his American policy.

Among the reinforcements ordered to Mexico, it is reported, is the Twenty-ninth regiment of the line, now at Rome. A considerable body of soldiers for special service—artillery men and pontonniers—passed through Paris two days ago, on their way to Cherbourg and Mexico.

MALAKOFF.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Statement of the Bonded Debt of the United States.

A DRAFT EXPECTED SOON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

THE BONDED DEBT.

The following is an accurate and an official statement of the bonded debt:

Seven-thirties, convertible in six per cents due in 1881, $139,996,950. Average annual interest 6-10 per cents.

Six per cents debt, $92,625,905. Average annual interest 6 per cent.

Five per cents debt, $30,483,000. Average annual interest 5 per cent.

Certicates, $273,880,176. Average annual interest 5-60.

United States notes, $345 553,500. No interest.

Requisitions, $46,646.515. No interest.

Aggregate amount, $929,186,147.

Aggregate annual interest, 3-33 per cent.

This amount is less than the public was led to apprehend it would be by the statements made in the course of the Congressional debates on the finances.

A DRAFT EXPECTED.

It is asserted, in quarters entitled to credit, that a draft will soon be made to fill up all regiments now in the field decimated by the casualties of war, to their proper standard. It is not yet known how many it will require, but probably near 200,000. The drafted men will be sent at once to the regiments, where they will be taught military tactics upon the field, and not in camps of instruction as has been proposed.

A NEW IDEA.

Capt. Coulter, formerly of the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, who lost his arm at Fredericksburgh, has obtained the sanction of the President to raise a brigade composed of men who through disability are unfitted for active duty in the field. These troops will be used for Provost, garrison and hospital duty. By this means a large number of able-bodied troops now performing this duty, will be sent into the field.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck had a long interview with the Secretary of War to-day. This vigorous commander's firm rule over the Secessionists of Baltimore, and his deportation of the more mischievous of them to the inside of the rebel lines, where they belong, have induced a chorus of threats and complaints against him here and at home. The Government, of course, will sustain him.

COL. DE UTASSY.

The report that Col. de Utassy, in order to escape trial, had taken French leave, is incorrect. He is held in close confinement. The trial in his case will commence on Monday. There are thirteen charges and sixty or more specifications. The officers composing the Court are as follows: Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock, President; Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff; Gens. Barry, Hatch, Hinks; Col. E. G. Marshall, Thirteenth New-York; Lieut.-Col. Brimton, Second Pennsylvania cavalry.

REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

A rebel deserter who came to Heintzelman's headquarters this evening, reports that the rebels, two thousand strong, are in the Shenandoah Valley, advancing on Winchester. Doubtful.

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT DRANESVILLE.

In the cavalry skirmish at Dranesville on Wednesday, the rebels lost seven killed, besides many wounded. The report that Mosby was badly wounded by a saber cut in the head is incorrect. Our loss in the affair is about sixty in all, including three officers killed.

A REGIMENT EXCHANGED.

The Seventy-first Indiana regiment, captured and paroled by the rebels last Fall, has been exchanged, and will be ordered at once to active service in the field.

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

Arrangements have been made for the liberation, by exchange, of all the civilian Union prisoners held by the rebels, about one hundred in number. We have a larger number of rebel officers in our hands than the rebels have of Union officers. The rebel officers have already been sent to City Point for exchange.

TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE.

Brig.-Gen. Coudin, one of the many unconfirmed nominees before the Senate, thrown out of service by the filling of the places from which they were promoted, has been relieved of his command, and will retire to private life.

A HORSE FOR GEN. HOOKER.

A splendid horse, said to have been vainly sought for by an agent of the French Emperor, came here to-day, a gift to Gen. Hooker, from a Californian.

FURLOUGHS.

Soldiers passed through Washington yesterday, from the Army of the Potomac, on ten days' furloughs.

DISMISSED.

By order of Gen. Hooker, the following officers, tried and convicted by Court-martial, have been dismissed the service:

Maj. Hugh Denver, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania, absence without leave.

Capt. Jacob M. Meyer, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, fraudulent and scandalous conduct.

Surgeon James M. Hoffman, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, scandalous and fraudulent embezzlement of public property.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

The number of soldiers registered on the books of the Sanitary Commission, as having entered the hospitals since Nov. 1, 1862, is as follows:

Central Office, Washington	68,000
Louisville	60,000
New-York	7,000
Philadelphia	6,000
Total	141,000

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES.

Gen. McClellan's official report of the seven days' battles on the Peninsula, and of his falling back to Berkeley, although dated the 15th of July last, is to-day for the first time published. He says to the calm judgment of history, and to the future, he leaves the task of pronouncing upon the movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult one was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience and cheerfulness under such hardships.

THE REPORT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War unanimously adopted their report on the Army of the Potomac, containing their general conclusions. On application they have proof copies for the Press, but were not able to furnish them in sufficient numbers to reach all points of the country. The understanding is that shall be published on Monday, without favoritism to any particular newspaper. The other reports to follow this will be in relation to Bull Run, Ball's Bluff and the Western Department. This Committee was appointed in December, 1861. They have examined a large number of witnesses, and obtained much valuable information throwing light on the conduct of the war, and which will prove valuable for future guidance. It is said this Committee was one of the most harmonious ever appointed, and though composed of men different in party politics, almost every conclusion reached, as to the policy and prosecution of the war, was unanimous. And it is further asserted that careful examination of the proceedings will show that everything has been done fairly, and without any object or purpose to detract from, or add to, the merits of any officer connected with the army. The general conclusions of the Committee are under-

stood to be of a character highly encouraging as respects the future.

LAND GRANTS.

Rhode Island, Maine and Iowa are the only States, as yet, which have signified to the General Land Office their acceptance of grants of land to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

A remonstrance was presented against incorporating any more Savings' Banks for New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad bill.
Incorporating the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New-York.
Amending the charter of Oswego.
Incorporating the Dry Goods Early Closing Association.
Incorporating the Long Island Coal Oil Company.
Incorporating the Leviathan Dock Company.
Amending the charter of the Neptune Insurance Company.
Relative to the collection of taxes in the town of Morrisania.
Incorporating St. Mary's Academy of Buffalo.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Bank of Savings of New-York, for the consideration of the Senate.
Incorporating the Mutual Bank of Savings of New-York, for the consideration of the Senate.
The Bank Committee reported the Assembly gold bill, amended by prohibiting banks from loaning on gold, bills of exchange, or certificates of deposit in gold, under any circumstances.

BILLS PASSED.

The New-York County Tax Levy.
To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Reservoir.
Incorporating the National Life and Limb Assurance Company.
Appropriating $150,000 for the Auburn, Lake Ontario and New-York Railroad.
Relative to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.
Authorizing the laying of sidewalks and planting of shade trees along the highways of this State.
Authorizing Justices of Peace of Kings County to hold inquests in certain cases.
Incorporating the Female Academy of Visitation of Brooklyn.
Empowering the Canal Commissioners to remove buildings erected within the blue line along the canals.
The bill appropriating $50,000 for the defence of New-York harbor was ordered to a third reading.
Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Senator Smith reported sundry amendments to the Militia law. It limits exemptions, including clergymen, State officers and clerks, Shakers and Quakers; renders liable foreigners who have declared their intention of becoming citizens; provides for the notice of emolument; remits penalties for the last year; no penalty to be imposed this year; the expenses of the militia for last and the present year to be paid from the general fund of moneys now collected and credited to the several counties; excuses Shakers and Quakers from the draft on the payment of $300.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River; creating a bureau of military statistics.
Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Soldiers' Home.
Increasing the number of Teachers in the State Prisons.
For the improvement of the Streets and Highways of Morrisania.
Incorporating the Lithographers' Benevolent Society, New-York.
Incorporating the African Civilization Society.
Relative to certain Religious Societies in the City of New-York.
Amending the Statutes relative to Public Instruction.
Incorporating the Soldiers' Rest.
Fixing the salaries of the members of the Board of Supervisors of New-York at $2,000.
Amending the charter of the Southold Savings' Bank.
Amending sections 129, 134, 137, chapter 15, article 6, title 2, part 1st, of the Revised Statutes.
Extending the time for the collection of taxes to repay bounties.
Amending the charter of the Children's Friends' Society.
Amending the statutes relative to the District Courts of New-York City.
Incorporating the Johanneter German Benevolent Society.
Incorporating the Anglo-African Savings Bank.
Incorporating the Machinists' Protective Union.
Incorporating the Harlem Savings Bank. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills: Authorizing the Sackett's Harbor, Rome and New-York Railroad Company to sell its railroad property; limiting the number and increasing the powers of Notaries Public.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the Unsafe Building Act, was referred to the New-York delegation, with power to report complete.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The Crosstown Railroad bill; authorizing the construction of a railroad in Grand and other streets, New-York; relative to unclaimed property; to prevent small pox; authorizing a Railroad in Pearl Madison and other streets in New-York; incorporating the Forty-second street Railroad Company New-York; amending the act for punishing the use of false stamps, brands, &c.; relative to the distribution of property of insolvents; amending the act relative to weight and tare on packages; establishing the jail limits of Kings County; incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company; amending the act preventing frauds in street openings in New-York; amending the act relative to legal proceedings against the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York; incorporating the Father Matthew United Benevolent Total Abstinence Society; giving effect to the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York; amending the statutes relative to divorces; incorporating the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York; authorizing the extension of the Northern Railroad.

The adverse report on the bill authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company of New-York was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The Kings County Court-house bill; providing payment for making military enrollment of the County of New-York; amending the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company; authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to retire capital stock and insure against injury to travelers; incorporating the People's Savings Bank; amending the charter of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company; incorporating the Emigrant Savings Bank of Brooklyn.
Adjourned.

The Gold Bill.

The Senate Committee on Banks reported today the Assembly Gold bill, amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Any and all banks, insurance companies, trust companies, savings institutions, individual bankers and other moneyed corporations, shall be and they hereby are severally prohibited from making or continuing any loan or loans in money or otherwise upon gold coin or bullion, or any paper representatives of them or either of them, or upon any foreign bill or bills of exchange whatsoever, under the penalty of a forfeiture of their franchises, charter or articles of association, as the case may be; and any such loan or loans so made or continued to be made shall be absolutely void, and no action for the recovery thereof shall lie in or be entertained by any Court of Justice of this State; but the owners may sue for and recover the gold coin, bullion, paper representatives of them or either of them, foreign bills or bills of exchange, upon which such loan was made, or the value thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, if at any time he has reason to suppose that any bank, banking association, individual banker, or other moneyed corporation, has, after the passage of this act, any loan upon the security or pledge of gold or silver, or foreign bills of exchange, to cause such bank, banking association, individual banker, or moneyed corporation, through its or his proper officer, to forthwith report to him the amounts, if any, which he or it has so loaned, and the person or persons to whom the same was made, and such reports, when so made, shall be open to the inspection of any party desiring to see or copy the same.

SEC. 3. Any bank, banking association, individual banker, insurance company, trust company, or moneyed corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to have forfeited its charter, and shall be proceeded against accordingly; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Attorney-General to take the necessary proceedings to procure such forfeiture.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, April 4: Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31.

Ye Pimpled, Blotched and Ulcerated Victims of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

To Military Men.

From Milton P. Pierce, Esq., Commandant Pierce's Sharp Shooters, Buffalo, N. Y.—"Every Drill Master, or officer who drills his men, suffers to a greater or less extent from Irritation of the Throat. I have at times suffered severely, especially when afflicted with a cold so common to camp life. A few weeks since I was suffering from Sore Throat and Excessive Hoarseness, when a friend of mine (a clergyman) advised me to use your "*Bronchial Troches.*" I tried them and found the relief almost instantaneous. I keep them in my pocket when on drill and find them a sure relief. No officer should be without "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" I cannot forbear to record, unsolicited, my humble testimonial in favor of your "*Bronchial Troches.*"
To Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

ΩΔΗΣ .....IODINE WATER

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Pro. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. B. C. Smith and others.
$1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen.
Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

Gen. Butler's Great Speech.

The DAILY TRIBUNE (half-sheet) contains the speech of Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, delivered at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening. Price two cents; three cents, if sent by mail, post-paid; $1 50 per 100, if sent by express; $2 50 per 100, if by mail, as postage must be prepaid. Address
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st.,
New-York.

In Making a Present of a Sewing-Machine to a wife, sister or daughter, be sure to select one which will embroider as well as sew perfectly. Such an instrument will be a constant delight as well as assistant. Both the stitching and embroidery done by the GROVER & BAKER Machine are perfect. These are the only family machines which embroider.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-Dye, any shade natural and life-like. Proved to surpass everything. Try. Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

We Call Attention to a Large Sale at Auction of Central Park lots, and other valuable real estate, by A. J. BLEECKER, on THURSDAY, April 9, at Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

"Throw Off the Yoke!"—McLAUGHLIN, No. 273 Greenwich-st., is retailing Shirts at old prices. A splendid stock on hand—all sizes.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

AMES—FERRIS.—In Heathcote, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday, April 2, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, THEODORE AMES, of Brooklyn, and CHARLOTTE A., eldest daughter of A. C. Ferris, of the above place.

CHURCH—METCALF.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, April 2, by Rev. C. J. Bowen, Capt. W. C. CHURCH, U. S. A., and Miss MARY E. METCALF, youngest daughter of the late George H. Metcalf, Esq., of Augusta, Ga.

FRANKLIN—COGGESHALL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN and EMMA, daughter of Giles H. Coggeshall, all of this City.

MIX—STICKNEY.—In Jersey City, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, BYRON MIX and Mrs. J. A. STICKNEY, both of this City.

SPINNEY—HART.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. S. De Hass, JOSEPH S. SPINNEY and ANN AUGUSTA, daughter of Jas. Hart, Esq. No cards.

SCUDDER—CRANE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM E. SCUDDER and ADA E., daughter of Charles Crane, Esq., all of this City.

WILSON—AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, Washington-av., by Rev. O. V. Amerman, GEORGE WILSON, of Bloomingdale, N. Y., and MARY BARNUM, daughter of John W. Amerman, Esq. No cards issued.

DIED

BENSON.—In the Chesapeake Hospital, Va., on Thursday evening, April 2, of typhoid fever, LEFFERT L. BENSON, Sergeant in the 139th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and son of Egbert Benson.

His remains will be taken to New-Utrecht, L. I., for interment.

BROUWER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, LIZZIE SIMONSON, only child of Annie and the late James S. Brouwer, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 161 East 18th-st., without further notice.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 3, HENRY J., son of Henry R. and Sarah L. Cummings, aged 1 year.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GUTIERREZ.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, FERNANDO C. GUTIERREZ, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family, and of his uncle, James M. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 93 Madison-st., on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, April 3, WILLIAM C. HALL, aged 80 years.

His funeral will be attended from the Pierrepont House, on Sunday, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, suddenly, JOSEPH HARRIS, Missionary to the seamen, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., on Sunday afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAWES.—On Thursday, April 2, HANNAH A. HAWES, infant daughter of Washington and Hannah Hawes.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Port Richmond, S. I. Boat leaves Pier No. 18, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAIDLAW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 1, JOHN LAIDLAW, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Columbia st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

METCALF.—On Thursday, April 2, after a short illness, JAMES L. METCALF.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, Royal Arch Masons, the officers and companions will meet at their rooms, corner Centre and Grand sts., on Sunday, April 5, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion, JAMES L. METCALF. By order.
ROYAL G. MILLARD, High Priest.

MILES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 2, SARA J., wife of Charles C. MILES, and only child of John O'Hara.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PELL.—In Havana, on Saturday, March 14, WALDEN PELL, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, (without further notice,) at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., this afternoon, April 4, at 3 o'clock precisely.

RICHARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 1, CONSTANCE AGLAE, widow of the late Frederic Reichard. The funeral service will take place on Monday morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—On Friday, April 3, MARY ANN ROBBINS, relict of William Robbins, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Alonzo Green, No. 51 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Hyde Park, on Sunday, March 15, at her residence, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Maurice Smith, aged 96 years.

TWEEDY.—On Friday, April 3, THEODORE S. TWEEDY, merchant, of this City, aged 31 years.

Friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, George B. Grannis, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his father, A. E. Tweedy, at Danbury, Conn., on Sunday, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Rail cars for Danbury, leave 27th-st. station, N. Y., at 3 40 this afternoon.

TURNER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 2, MARY A., wife of Thomas Turner, and eldest daughter of Thomas Thompson, of Rahway, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 West 45th-st., on Monday, April 6, at 12 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 2, ELIZABETH U., youngest daughter of George C. and Julia M. Taylor.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Sunday afternoon, April 5, at 2 o'clock.

TILSON.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 3, RICHARD TILSON, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Memorial Church, Hammond-st.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, April 1, suddenly, E. AUGUSTA BARKER, wife of J. Vermilyea Underhill, and eldest daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth A. Barker.

Funeral on Saturday, April 4, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Tuckahoe. Cars leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 8¼ and 10¾ o'clock A. M.; return at 5 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be waiting at the depot at Tuckahoe, to convey friends to the house.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 2, of typhoid fever, VALENTINE WILLIS, son of Julia and the late William Willis, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, April 4, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Rivington-st. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 205.—April 3, 1863.
1, 33, 34, 42, 32, 18, 69, 51, 26, 27, 37, 16, 14, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 206.—April 3, 1863.
16, 39, 61, 36, 15, 35, 20, 66, 53, 31, 32, 24, 73, 4, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER ANGLIA, consisting of—

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the above sale will be ready for distribution at the Marshal's office three days previous to the sale.
MARCH 30, 1863.
ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. of N. Y.

FROM E. T. QUIMBY, M. A.,
PRINCIPAL OF THE "NEW-IPSWICH APPLETON ACADEMY."
NEW-IPSWICH, N. H., Oct. 4, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This certifies that for more than fifteen years I have frequently used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject, and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy for such cases with which I am acquainted. I should hardly know how to do without it.
Respectfully yours, E. T. QUIMBY.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists.

HYATT'S "A. B." OR DOUBLE-STRENGTH
LIFE BALSAM.
The most certain curative for RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA,
And diseases of great impurity of THE BLOOD.
Only to be had at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. One dollar per bottle.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depôt No. 493 Broadway.

SPRING.

I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

NO. 154 READE-ST.
SAVE YOUR HEALTH
AND PURSE,
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
The cheapest for general use, and most highly flavored. GOES TWICE AS FAR AS JAVA, or any other Coffee. Certified to by Dr. Boyle to be "THE MOST HEALTHY IN THE WORLD." Beware of the numerous counterfeits afloat, by which the public are deceived, and an inferior article under the name of "East India Coffee" is palmed off, and see that "No. 154 Reade-st.," (the General Depot of the East India Coffee Co.,) is printed upon every package.
Only 23 cents per pound.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
Be sure to ask for "KENT'S," and take no other.
A liberal discount to the trade.

THE PITCHERS ARE READY!!

We mean the new, seasonable, patent double silver-plated ICE PITCHERS; a little higher in price than last year, but much more beautiful patterns, and of the quality of "SHEFFIELD PLATE." The style and quality of our TEA SETTS, URNS, CASTERS, WAITERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., are equal to any in the City, and our wholesale and retail patrons will find it to their interest to purchase of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

DIAMONDS FOR SALE LOW.

1 set Cluster Diamond Ear-Rings and Pin.....$1,600
1 large Single-Stone Ring 1,400
1 large Cluster Ring..... 650
1 large Cluster Ring..... 500
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

—"In New-York, consumption carries off on an average 230 persons monthly, or a general aggregate of about 2,700 for 12 months."—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Is it not important, when this startling fact is realized, that such a specific as WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME should be thoroughly known to all? This article, now regularly prescribed by the medical faculty, has performed most miraculous cures in those suffering from Consumption. The chemical properties of the Phosphate of Lime are well known in medicine as supplying the necessary ingredients for reproducing cells, and healing the lungs when ulcerated. Added to the all-powerful properties of Cod Liver Oil, a mixture is thus produced that has proved a blessing indeed to the consumptive. Another advantage which this preparation possesses over the plain Cod Liver Oil is that the unpleasant taste is entirely removed, and the medicine rendered pleasant and palatable to the most delicate taste. For sale by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and BARNES & CO.

FURNIRURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUfactory and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

VAN ANDEN'S ONE DOLLAR $1 PORTABLE COPYING PRESS. $1.
Acknowledged by all who have used it to be, in all respects, unequaled. Sent free by mail. Very liberal discount to agents and the trade. HANNAH & CO., Proprietors, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 1.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9 45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9 20 A. M.; Station E, 9 05 A. M.; Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ!
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC,
AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. DR. SCHENCK himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than 25 years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physician having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used DR. SCHENCK'S Medicines with the same remarkable success.

Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S Room in this City is at No. 32 Bond-st., where he can be found EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the doctor is there or not.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 BARCLAY-ST., is Wholesale Agent for New-York.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for SPRAINS and BRUISES.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

JOHN MEEKS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.
Also, an assortment of superior cottage furniture, now being made for the Spring trade.

NOTICE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—CHINA, Glass and Crockery, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Fancy Articles, at low prices.
French China Dining Sets, 144 pieces, $45.
English Gold and Colored Dining Sets, $45 and upwards.
Gold and Colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50 and upwards.
Gold and Colored Breakfast Sets, 60 pieces, $9 50.
Fine English Dining Sets, 163 pieces, $25.
Fine English Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $3 90.
We still continue to manufacture Gas and Kerosene Chandeliers, Kerosene Lamps, Bronze Ornaments, Portable Stands, &c.
Churches and Public Buildings fitted for Gas.
Please give us a call and judge for yourselves.
J. & F. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,
One block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP, late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.

THE GOLDEN HARP.—THIS IS THE TITLE of a new Sunday School Book, of 128 pages of beautiful tunes and hymns, mostly new. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know each other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me;" "The Beautiful Shore;" "Oh! 'Tis Glorious;" "Leave Me with My Mother;" "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound 25 cents; $20 per 100. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2 of which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. It will be issued about the 8th of April.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher.
No. 481 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.
MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The people will assemble in their might to express their sentiments on the public question of the day. Let all come who are opposed to the CONSCRIPT ACT, opposed to WAR for the NEGRO, who are opposed to the ADMINISTRATION, and who are in favor of

THE REUNION OF THE STATES,

In favor of the CONSTITUTION, in favor of the RIGHTS of the POOR.

The following eminent gentlemen will address the meeting:

CHARLES O'CONOR,
FERNANDO WOOD,
JOHN M'KEON,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JAMES BROOKS,
Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, of Virginia,
And others.

By order,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES MCMAHON,
WM. HENNESSY COOK,
Secretaries.

COMMEMORATION.
LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

The Executive Committee of this League have resolved, unanimously, to commemorate the great uprising of the FREE NORTHERN STATES, which was commenced in this City on the 20th of April, 1831, in response to the call of the President for volunteer soldiers to sustain the Government of the Union and to suppress rebellion. The inauguration of this series of events, so glorious in the history of the nation, will be celebrated by a meeting at Madison Square, in this City, on the anniversary, MONDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from many of the most distinguished orators of the country.

All Loyal Leagues throughout the country are respectfully requested to send deputations, and all loyal citizens, without regard to residence, station, occupation or party, are invited to be present, to unite in this MASS ASSEMBLAGE of the loyal men of the nation.

Suitable arrangements for the meeting are in progress and will be publicly announced in due season.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

CAPILLARY DISEASES.
DR. B. C. PERRY,
THE CELEBRATED DERMATOLOGIST,
From No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,
And the only man in this country who has ever made the treatment of
DISEASED SCALPS, LOSS OF HAIR, and BLANCHING,
a specialty, has

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MIRRORS, BRONZES, SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Depau-row, (Bleecker-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts.,) the residence of M. Le Comte de Dion, who is about returning to Europe, the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in the above house, the whole of which was made to order by Messrs. Meeks and Marcotte & Co.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Elegant carved gilt parlor suite, in flowered satin damask, 12 pieces; marqueterie and gilt cabinets, marble tops, with Sevres china centre pieces and mountings; richly carved gilt console table, marble top, carved by Lienard; superb ormolu mantel clock, with figures and birds and candelabra to match; elegant gilt chandelier, 32 lights, with figures and crystal drops, candle branches to match, all the style of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI.; marqueterie and gilt centre table, gilt fancy table, marble and and Roman mosaic top; richly carved rosewood parlor suite, in crimson satin, 9 pieces; tête-a-têtes to match; centre, card and quartette tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; elegant ormolu and bronze clock, with candelabra to match; French porcelain vases, the four seasons, with gold bouquet branches; Sevres china and gilt card receiver; bronze and gilt Jardiniere "Young Bacchus;" superb Beauvais tapestry; flowered satin and reps curtains, lined with silk; lace do; R. W. and gilt cornices; decorated French shades, Aubuisson and Axminster carpets, &c.

LIBRARY.

Elegant carved solid oak library bookcases, library table, sofa, arm and side chairs in reps, French plate mirrors, ormolu and marble clock, Roman antique marble coupes, carved oak liqueur case, elegant Dresden china centre vase, "Battle Piece," the only one in this country; Dresden china statuettes, ormolu and bronze gas standards, striped reps curtains, fine proof engravings, tapestry, Brussels carpet, &c.

DINING ROOM.

Richly carved solid oak buffets, dining chairs, in green plush; arm chair in reps, solid oak pillar extension table, superb bronze and marble clock, with Fratin bronze stag; fine engravings after Paul de Roche and Landseer, green velvet and lace curtains, rich china mantle vases, bronze and gilt chandeliers, a large assortment of French china, cut and Bohemian glassware, Wilton carpet, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

Elegant carved rosewood French bedsteads, canopied with satin trimmings; rosewood armoires à glace, lined with satin-wood; marble-top toilet tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, decorated toilet ware, mantle mirrors, marqueterie work and fancy tables, rosewood chairs and rockers, in satin and reps; large solid walnut wardrobe, palliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and muslin curtains, ormolu and French porcelain vases, mantle lambrequins, fine engravings, English and tapestry Brussels carpets, &c.

STAIRS AND HALL-WAYS.

Velvet and Brussels carpets, silver-plated and brass rods, mechanical lamps, window shades, hall chairs, &c.

ALSO,

Elizabeth and Wolfe's-lie—

Handsome close carriage, made by Wood Bros.; set silver-mounted double harness and lady's saddle, made by Wood Gibson.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Monday, April 6.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY,
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

(By direction of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.)

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
AT LAMBERT'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock M.,
SUNDRY PRIZE CARGOES, AS FOLLOWS:

Cargo Schooner ELIAS REED.
363 bbls RESIN; 4 old Sails.
79 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE; lot Lumber.
Cargo Schooner THERESA.
118 sacks Salt.
Cargo Schooner KATE.
405 sacks Salt; 10 bbls. Copperas.
Cargo Schooner ADVENTURER.
49 coils Rope; 2 bales Rope.
166 sacks Salt; 10 bales Bags.
Cargo Schooner LILY.
18 bales Bags; 6 carboys Vitriol.
105 kegs Powder.
Cargo Schooner FRANCES.
2 kegs Powder.
Cargo Schooner HERMOSA.
2½ casks Powder.
Cargo Schooner MARIA.
33 sacks Salt.
1 cargo Sloop BROCKENBOROUGH.
71 Bales COTTON;
1 bale Pickings; 2 old Rope.
Cargo Sloop GOOD LUCK.
1½ round bales COTTON.
Cargo Sloop SILAS HENRY.
3½ round bales COTTON.
Cargo Boat PRIZE.
2 round bales COTTON; 8 packages COTTON,
2 half bales COTTON; 1 package Pickings.
Cargo Schooner ALICIA.
round bales COTTON.
Cargo Schooner VELOCITY.
bales Bags; 4 bales Leather,
Cargo Schooner TRIER.
Sacks Salt.
Cargo Schooner ANNE.
74 sacks Salt.
Cargo Sloop JULIA.
103 sacks Salt.
From Steamship VIRGINIA.
40 Water Casks.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of Benzer & Brown, No. 143 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND SHEEP-SKINS.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, April 11 at No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington-st., at 12 o'clock M. 164 Green Salted Hides, and 3 Sheep-Skins. Sale positive; terms cash. By order of Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Sub. U. S. A.

A. JOURNEAY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,

No. 9 Chatham-st., near Broadway, New-York. Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale. Houses and stores rented, sales of furniture at residences, and out-door sales.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION. Two lots on 5th-av., northeast corner of 5th-st., having a large house in front also 1-story and six stories high, (not quite finished,) with an entrance on 5th-st. The basement and first story have substantial stone and brick walls; two next stories are brick with brick. Two other houses adjoining on same lot contain 24 rooms, making altogether a large building suitable for a public institution. It is one of the best locations on the Park, being about middistant from the north to the south end, and opposite to the Skating Ponds, Ramble, projected Conservatory, Flower Garden, &c. The upper stories command a view of the entire Park and City, the East and North Rivers, all surrounding cities and villages, Staten Island, &c.

5TH AV., HOUSE AND LOT—Three-story frame house, with brick basement, on 5th-av., fronting Central Park, being the third lot above 59th-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR 59TH-ST.—On Broadway, the fourth lot above 59th-st., opposite the grand entrance to Central Park. No lots have greater prospective value than those at the junction of Broadway, 59th-st. and Central Park.

BROADWAY AND 41ST-ST.—A small lot northwest corner Broadway and 41st-st—about 20x100.

BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, No. 461—That large five-story house and lot, second block west of Broadway. Lot extra size, 25x100, with extension and verandah, about 50 feet deep, substantially built, and is now fitted up complete for a hotel; could be converted into an admirable deep store or manufactory by extending it to rear of the lot, 154 feet; there is a prospect of permanent light in the rear, with privilege of steam power, and of purchasing an 11 feet leading on to Greene-st.

GREENE-ST., No. 25.—First street lot south of Broome, on east side, about 25x75, forming an L with lot No. 461 Broome-st., above described; a good location to erect a manufactory, having chance to obtain ample steam power from the adjoining premises.

BOWERY AND HOUSTON-STS.—A valuable house and lot on the northeast corner of Bowery and Houston-st.; size, 23x70; house frame, with brick front. Also, No. 333 Bowery—three-story brick house and lot, about 17½x50.

10TH-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 1ST-AV.—A valuable three-story, basement and attic brick house and lot, 23.8 x91; house 50 feet.

BROOME AND ELIZABETH—A valuable plot of ground, being two lots forming an L, No. 300 Broome and No. 156 Elizabeth; the latter has a large, new, substantial brick tenement house on it, 25x76 to 74, five stories high, 60 rooms and will rent for a large per cent. on the value of the whole plot.

20TH-ST.—A full lot, 225 feet east of 3d-av., on the north side of 20th-st., which is a leading 100-feet street, regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, sewered, &c.

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 12 Pine-st.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE.—AUCTION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—GEORGE W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, FRIDAY, April 10, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, foot of South 4th-st., the two houses and lot on North 5th-st. near 5th-st.; house and two lots on 6th-st., near North 5th-st., four houses and lots on Ainsley-st., near 6th-st.; two houses and lot on Keap-st., near Ainsley-st.; three houses and lots on Flushing-av. and Bellevoise-st. The same property advertised to have been sold on March 31, but postponed on account of the storm on that day. For full particulars apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a jobber's stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., consisting of Sherry, Port, Madeira and other wines, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch whiskeys, brandies, gins, rums, &c.; also, a large lot of Havana and domestic cigars. Immediately after the sale of liquors and cigars, will be sold an invoice of silver plated goods, cutlery, office furniture, &c.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the 4-story brick house and lot No. 63 Madison-st., between Catharine and Market-sts.; size of house, 25x50, lot 100. Also, house and lot No. 9 Ashland-place, (Perry-st., between Waverley-place and Greenwich-v.), 4-story, basement and cellar, brick; 22.8 front and rear, by 91 feet in depth. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESSES, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the sale-room No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, an assortment of top and no top buggies, rockaways, road wagons, 4-seat wagons, harnesses, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
Will sell at public auction, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

The estate known as NETHERWOOD, formerly the residence of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate on the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, containing 255 acres, with a river front of a mile, and embracing five building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, a cottage dwelling, gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, greenhouse and grapery, and also farmhouse, barns, &c. The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity, and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, renders this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune.

Maps of the property may be had of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

For further particulars, apply to
TARNUM & TUMEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

MORTGAGE SALE—By order of the mortgagee, the furniture formerly contained in the National Hotel, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in figured plush, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, straw palliasses, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, carved marble-top centre tables, carved oak library table, oak extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, iron bedsteads, together with crockery, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.

—At 12 o'clock—

Superb suite of gilt furniture, made to order in Florence, for the present owner, consisting of two sofas, etageres, centre table, two arm and six parlor chairs, mantle glass frame, fire screen frame, two stools and two gilt cornices—cost $2,000.

ALVIN C. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock. Rosewood piano-forte, suites, etageres, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and walnut chamber furniture, bedding, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, plated ware, cutlery, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Few No. 106, Ascension Church, south side aisle wall Pew.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—D. W. IVES & CO. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture at residences, or at their spacious salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 and 625 Broadway. Appraisements made and cash advanced if required.

TO HENRY PARRY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1863, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of cast stone, at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st. WM. H. SCHERMERHORN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE UNITED States Mail, two Certificates of Indebtedness United States, Nos. 4629-2 and 46,923, of $1,000 each, dated Jan. 21, 1863, and Check of the United States Treasury Department at Washington, upon New-York, No. 315, dated Jan. 24, 1863, for $1,476 92-100, all drawn to the order of Richardson & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and payment of all stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery by FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863. No. 51 Cliff-st.

$20 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE OFFICE of the subscribers, during the Fall of 1862, a small box containing curiosities from Egypt, addressed, "Jonas G. Clark, care Wilbur & Price, New-York," of more value to the owner than any other person, being relics of a European tour. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same, and no questions asked.
WILBUR & PRICE, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

LOST.—THE OWNER OF THREE HUNDRED AND fifty (350) shares CANTON COMPANY'S STOCK, standing in the name of William H. Brune, having lost or mislaid the certificates, and the transfer of same having been stopped, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the said certificates at the office of C. R. MARVIN & SONS, No. 17 William-st., or the office of L. J. TORMEY, No. 22 South-st., Baltimore.

LOST—CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO. Stock, No. 2,203, dated March 24, 1863, in the name of Weston, Dortic & Co. The public are cautioned against negotiating it, as the transfer has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY,
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER of the Fire Department thankfully acknowledges the receipt of $170, by the hands of FREDERICK B. LEE, Esq., being a part of a small amount of money left by will of a benevolent lady, to be distributed among Charitable Institutions.

Also, Donations from the following Insurance Companies, viz.:

Lorillard Insurance Company, per John C. Mills, Esq., Secretary	$100
Home Insurance Company, per John McGee, Esq., Secretary	100
Security Insurance Company, per Thomas W. Birdsall, Esq., Vice-President	50
Greenwich Insurance Company, per Jas. Harrison, Esq., Secretary	50
St. Nicholas Insurance Company, per W. S. Slocumb, Esq., Secretary	50
Relief Insurance Company, per W. E. Wray, Esq., Secretary	50
Republic Insurance Company, per D. F. Curry, Esq., Secretary	50
Knickerbocker Insurance, per Geo. Hodgsdon, Esq., Secretary	50
Howard Insurance Company, per Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Secretary	50

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

TO TEACHERS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—The subscriber is prepared to receive orders for Gersler's tubes, of New-York manufacture, made in every variety under his direction, and filled by himself with diverse gases, vapors and fluids. Those celebrated tubes thus far only made by Gersler, are now so carefully prepared as to require but a common electric machine to show the most beautiful phenomena, even in the aurora borealis, &c.
D. H. VANDER WEYDE, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Cooper Institute.

THERE WILL BE A FESTIVAL AT THE Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of 49th-st. and Lexington-av., on EASTER MONDAY, April 6, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Should the weather prove stormy, it will be postponed to the first clear day. A visit to the institution on this occasion, and at any other time, will be regarded as a favor.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company may have the privilege of subscribing for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at par, by calling at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 117 TONS, AS landed from ship in the Atlantic Dock Stores, Brooklyn, a superior article from Saldanah Bay. Sold cheap in quantities to suit. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 9½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

WANTED—A FOOT OR HAND DIE-PRESS, suitable for cutting out pasteboard dies, a second-hand one. Address, with price, &c., J. R. D., Box No. 3,159 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-INCH WOODWORTH Planer, with gun-metal cylinder head, almost new; will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 429 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BANKER'S SAFE, large size, nearly new, and in perfect order. Apply at the store, No. 116 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SODA FOUNTAIN and cooler; also, an ice-cream machine. Address A. Box No. 100 *Times* office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES—Room No. 8—2d floor.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, No. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the oustanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 280, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 6 PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR LOAN.

Are prepared to deliver, upon application, the various denominations of Coupon and registered six per cents as above at par and accrued interest. These bonds bear six per cent. interest from date of subscription, payable in gold on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The privilege of conversion of legal tenders into the five-twenties at par will cease on the 1st of July, 1863. Orders should therefore be sent in without delay.

Having arrangements at Washington for the prompt collection of certificates of indebtedness now maturing, we are prepared to make returns with dispatch. Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale at the Brokers' Board of all current securities, coin, &c.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 10 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN McCLAVE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
HAS REMOVED
From No. 1,241 Broadway
To No. 44 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,628,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,146,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,338 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,791 04

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to $12,733,730

Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 1,740,000

Total profits for 20½ years $14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash 10,278,560

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 $4,215,170

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Gorner's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	Sam'l Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Fletcher Westray, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

UNITED STATES CERCIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The subscribers have completed arrangements at Washington to collect Certificates of Indebtedness as they mature, making prompt returns, and giving market value for gold received for interest, or remitting gold, as correspondents may desire.

Constantly on hand for sale at market rate, United States Stocks.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. Interest payable in gold.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in currency.

6 per cent. Coupons Bonds of 1881.
6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1881.
5.20 Coupons Bonds.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARCH 16, 1863.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as shall be presented at this office, between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, at the office, No. 432 Canal-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

A. BARMORE, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,510 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,035,243 64
Net Profits	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Mlln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbeckx & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 10 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 6th of April, prox. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-ONE DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will take place at the Banking House, on the 7th day of April ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, March 31, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 13, at the banking-house, corner of the Bowery and Grand-st. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 13, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMLYS, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and s

MEDICAL.

DORMANT MANHOOD AROUSED AND impurities rooted out of the system, by the use of Dr. Barrow's TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer, delay not a moment to read that popular illustrated work "Human Frailty," and be convinced. Published by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount, 25 cents, in postage currency. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Barrow consulted as usual on those specialties for which he is so eminent. N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a Positive Cure.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages $2, female $3. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

MRS. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

No. 6 Greene-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppression, &c., (from whatever cause produced.) In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a lying-in hospital, where the most perfect confidence is observed, and all the comforts of a sick room are received. Also, Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, su ppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 8th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st, New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PILES, PILES.—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, blind or itching, and the worst cases can at once be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds them up and, by its use, produces their absorption and completely removes them, or money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Sold by all druggists. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 696 Broadway, New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY ..... April 18	SATURDAY ..... May 9
TUESDAY ..... June 2	TUESDAY ..... June 23

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $50

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
EUROPA, MYERS, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. NICHOLAS PEGDEN,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above
FROM PIER NO. 14, FOOT OF CEDAR-ST., N. R.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway,
Or at No. 54 South-st.,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 15th of April. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

To sail on
THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, M.
The A No. 1 British
Steamship
VICTRIA,
3,000 tons,
Capt. HENRY HARRIS,
Will be dispatched as above from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., N. R.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
Payable in U. S. Currency.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, April 4
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Express Steamer AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. GAWELL, on SATURDAY, April 4.
We shall dispatch our next regular Express Steamer AUGUSTA DINSMORE, as above, on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her berth at Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL. SATURDAY, 23D MAY.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., direct for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight on measurement goods 60c. per foot; on weight goods, 2c. per pound. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessels of their freight line to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) with dispatch.
The schooner SENATOR, now loading at pier No. 29, N. R., will sail on or about the 10th April.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY, V. P.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ..... Saturday	April 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday	April 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.	90	Steerage to Hamburg.	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I., April 1, 1863.

PILOTS, SHIPMASTERS AND OWNERS are hereby notified that on and after 1st April and until 1st November, all vessels arriving at this port from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass south of Cape Henlopen, are subject to the visitation and inspection of the Health Officer; and that any neglect or refusal to comply with the law is punishable, as a misdemeanor, by fine and imprisonment.
ALEXANDER N. GUNN, M. D.,
Health Officer of Port of New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, TO LEASE for a term of years, with the privilege of purchase after one year, a Paper Mill, in complete running order, for the manufacturing of book and writing paper. Parties answering will please give a full description of the property, power, machinery, &c.; also rent and price of property. Address M. H. G., Box. No. 150 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—PARTNER wanted, with $4,000 cash capital, to invest as equal partner in an old and well established cloak, mantilla and fur store; it is in the best neighborhood in New-York, and is established since 1854. Those only who have the above amount need address Box No. 5,076 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF first-class grocery and liquor store in a first-class neighborhood; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at No. 299 4th-av.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 2 loads of sods, delivered in East-Broadway. Address J. B. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, in good condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
THIS SATURDAY, APRIL 4, AT ONE,
EXTRAORDINARY GRAND
GALA COMBINATION MATINEE,
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF LINDA
AND ONE ACT OF MASANIELLO.
The performance will commence with the entire Opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with the following
SUPERB CAST.

Linda	MME. MEDORI
Pierrotto	MLLE. SULZER
Carlo	Signor MINETTI
Antonio	Signor BELLINI
Prefetto	Signor BIACHI
Boisfleury	Signor COLLETTI
Madelina	Mme. Vicher	Intendente	Signor Rubio

After which the Second act of
MASANIELLO.

Masaniello	Signor MAZZOLENI
Pietro	Signor BIACHI
Borella	Herr MULLER
CONDUCTOR	Sig. J. NUNO

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to prevent inconvenience from the pressure at the usual entrance on this great occasion,
THREE ADDITIONAL DOORS
Will be opened, and tickets can now be obtained at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

Visitors are earnestly requested to purchase their tickets prior to coming to the Academy, in order to prevent the inconveniences of delay at the ticket office on the day of performance.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE $1.

The doors will be open at 12 o'clock, and the performance commence precisely at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
THIRTEENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
MONDAY, April 6,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
of Petrella's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IONE, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

In announcing the production of this new grand addition to his lyric repertoire, on a scale of unrivaled splendor and completeness in every department, the Director would state that he does so in fulfillment of the design he announced at the commencement of the season, of producing each work in the most full and complete manner, with the view of restoring the Lyric Drama to that high position it once occupied here, and still occupies in Europe. Confidently relying on the support of the public to sustain his efforts, and, though having engaged a company of unexampled strength and talent, which has, as will be readily understood, entailed a corresponding and unusually heavy expenditure, the Director felt that his best assurance of success was in restoring the customary tariff of prices, instead of making any advance on them, as he was strongly advised to do by those who were aware that, without a succession of crowded houses, the enterprise could not possibly prove remunerative.

The extraordinary talent of the new artists he has introduced here has been thoroughly and warmly appreciated by Press and public, and he now confidently relies on the public to support him in his urgent endeavor to give Grand Opera on a grand scale, and with a company of artists worthy of the Metropolitan City of America.

ON MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
will be presented
IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the following
MATCHLESS CAST,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND MILITARY BAND.

CHARACTERS:	
Ione	MME. MEDORI
Nidia, a slave	MLLE. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian	SIG. MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis	SIG. BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern-keeper	SIG. BIACHI
Sallustio	SIG. RUBIO
Clodio	Glauco's friends HERR MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave	MME. FICHER

Patricians, Gladiators, people of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Centurions, Lictors, Soldiers, Slaves, &c.
CORYPHEE ..... SIG. J. NUNO

The plot is laid in Pompeii in the year 79.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW SCENERY.
BY H. W. CALYO.

ACT FIRST—Scene 1—Burbo's Inn.
Scene 2—Room in the house of Ione.
ACT SECOND—Scene 1—Vestibule leading to the gardens of Ione.
ACT THIRD—Scene 1—Street in Pompeii.
Scene 2—Magnificent hall in the house of Arbaces, with grand statue of Isis, and Temple of Hymen.
ACT FOURTH—The Amphitheatre, with distant view of Vesuvius—Grand eruption and destruction of Pompeii.

NOTICE.—The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine-st. SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the inside ticket office on the evenings of performance.

IRVING HALL—MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST.
THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1863.

COTOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION.

GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures, comprising Figure, Fruit and Flower subjects, are now exhibiting at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, where they will remain until the 15th inst.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 33th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Asbion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2½ o'clock, landing both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port-Washington, Mount's & Brown's Dock Fair Haven and Red Bank, until further notice.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken. A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 7 o'clock; 30th st. at 7.10, landing at usual landings; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 12 o'clock; commencing Wednesday, April 1, 1863, Sunday excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock NIGHT LINE.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—LONG-TAILED bay, sound and kind, six years old, just in from the country; has been driven all last year by a lady. Price $225. Inquire for DALY, at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETON, FOR TWO horses, built by Brewster & Baldwin, in best manner, and in perfect order. To be seen at private stable, No. 59 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
The standard five act comedy, (fourth time,)
THE BUSY-BODY,
With elegant and appropriate scenery by Isherwood
AND A VERY STRONG CAST.

Marplot	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Francis Grive	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir George Airey	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Jealous Traffic	Mr. Mark Smith
Charles	Mr. Reynolds
Whisper	Mr. Floyd
Miranda	Mrs. Hoey
Patch	Miss Mary Gannon
Isabinda	Miss Madeline Henriques
Patchwell	Mrs. Reeves

The music under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
MONDAY—Boucicault's Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
TUESDAY—Will be presented a new comedy, in four acts, called
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
New and beautiful scenery, superb appointments and appropriate costumes. The principal characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Young, Mrs. Hoey.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated, The Road to Ruin, Masks and Faces, The School for Scandal, The Irish Heiress, She Stoops to Conquer, Fine Old English Gentleman and Americans in Paris.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ..... Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7; begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE.
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN DRAMA,
Praised by the Press and indorsed by everybody.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 4,
JESSIE McLANE.

MISS LAURA KEENE	as	JESSIE	
Mr. C. Wheatleigh	as	John McLane	
Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.	as	Marsden	
Mr. C. Peters	as	Marker	

Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Daly, Mr. Levick, &c.

Mrs. E. Robertson	as	Betsy

Miss Everett, Miss Nickinson, &c.

And all the fine scenery, remarkable situations, surprising events, &c.

LAST NIGHT OF MISS LAURA KEENE IN HER GREAT PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW IRISH DRAMA,
Never before played here—an exciting story of the days of '98—cast with the full strength of the company.

IRVING HALL,

Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music.
TO-DAY, (Saturday, April 4,)
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY BUT ONE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY BUT ONE
FINAL PUBLIC LEVEES OF
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
The rich, rare and elegant
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
TABLEAUX, SONGS, IMPERSONATIONS and DANCES. Mrs LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON in THREE DIFFERENT DRESSES.
From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 3 to 4¾ P. M. and 7¾ to 9 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
N. B.—Gen. Tom Thumb will give levées on April 6 and 9 in NEWARK; 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th in BROOKLYN; and afterward in ALBANY and TROY.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, RETURNING to this City from their meanderings north, east, south and west, where they have met with universal approbation by all loyal citizens, respectfully announce their first characteristic concert, full of patriotism, breathing of home, hope and happiness, of faith, freedom and fraternity, in their inimitable style, and in songs new and old, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 9. Doors open at 7¾, entertainment commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; family tickets, five for $1; children, 15 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference; has no objection to light housework. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., in the grocery store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Call at or address J. L. P., No. 301 5th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a nursery; the best of City reference can be given. Address for two days at her present employer's, No. 50 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging, neat and trusty, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART ACTIVE YOUNG woman, who perfectly understands her business, wants a situation in City or country; has lived with respectable families. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CLOAK DESIGNER.—A LADY THOROughly acquainted with the cloak business, desires a situation as designer and forewoman; no objection to go out of the city; best of reference given. Address CLOAK DESIGNER, Station D, Post-office, Bible House, N. Y.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address B, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a young man who understands his duties and has good references. Address J. M. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by an unmarried man, (Scotch;) has a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its departments; best of references. Apply to Mr. BUCHANAN, florist, No. 9 West 17th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation by a steady young man as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of references. Address J. W. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, Scotch; has a thorough knowledge of the care and driving of horses. Can give the best of references as to character, &c. Call on or address R. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York. Country preferred.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter; none but those who can bring the highest references need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A young man, of liberal education, literary tastes and Christian character, desires a situation in a bookstore or publishing house; highest references as to character and capacity. Address BIBLOS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD BRASS turner and finisher. Address M. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress. Apply, with references, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

A COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two Protestant women, one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid; both must understand their business well. Apply at No. 65 Madison-av.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, one who understands his business and is willing to take charge of cows, poultry, &c., and make himself generally useful on a place, may hear of a good situation by calling at No. 1 Wall-st., between 9 and 4 o'clock.

A GARDENER WANTED—A COMP

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The First Army Corps Reviewed by Gen. Hooker—Preparation for the Draft.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, April 2.

The First Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS commanding, was reviewed to-day by Gen. HOOKER and Staff. The appearance, discipline and efficiency of the troops were highly satisfactory.

General Orders, No. 35, contain the following paragraph:

"In pursuance of instructions which have been received by the War Department, there will be a general muster of all the troops serving in this army, on the 10th inst, and the muster-rolls will be immediately thereafter sent to the Adjutant-General of the army, for the use of the Provost-Marshal in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper complement."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, April 2—10 P. M.

All is quiet along the lines of the Army of the Potomac to-night.

THE LATEST VICKSBURGH REPORTS

The Indianola Redivivus—An Improbable Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 3.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati says:

"The news from Vicksburgh is not encouraging. The Steele's Bayou Expedition had returned to Young's Point, and the troops were being disembarked.

The work on the cut-off opposite Vicksburgh, had been abandoned. The rebel cannon command two-thirds of its length."

The *Commercial's* Memphis dispatch says: "Information, which can be relied on, has reached here to-day of the whereabouts of the *Indianola*. The rebels took her to Alexandria, La., on the Red River, and repaired her sufficiently to make her serviceable. Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Hartford* and *Albatross*, as the rebels have the *Queen of the West*, the *W. H. Webb* and the *Indianola*, a fleet sufficient to give Admiral FARRAGUT some trouble.

PRICE and KIRBY SMITH are collecting the scattered forces of the enemy in Arkansas, preparatory to entering Missouri."

THE RAM LANCASTER.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 1.

The steamer *Nebraska* arrived this evening, with Memphis dates of yesterday, and the crew of the ram *Lancaster*, recently destroyed before Vicksburgh. The officers and men remained aboard until the boat began to sink, and then escaped in yawls. ANDREW J. DENNIS, pilot, stood at the wheel until it was shot away from his hands, and did not leave his post until he inquired of the Captain if there was anything more he could do. The Engineer, H. S. BROWN, remained at his post until the boiler burst from the effect of a shot. WM. MCDONALD was drowned. GEO. ZIMMERMAN, a deck hand, died, having been severely scalded. The Third Mate and three negroes were scalded. THOS. KITSON, pilot, had his leg shot off just as he was entering the door of the pilot-house.

The following escaped in boats: Lieut.-Col. John A. Eliet, Lieut. E. W. Bartlett, Capt. George Lindsay; First Engineer, H. S. Brown; First Assistant Engineer, Frank E. Summers; Second Engineers, Geo. Simmons and Sam'l Weaver; Third Engineer, Chas. Newland; Fourth Engineer, Martin Coleman; Second Master, Wesley Drennon; Pilots, Thomas Kitson and Andrew J. Dennis, and watchman, George W. Coon.

After reaching the old levee, the Captain ordered the boats to be destroyed, thinking they were on the main levee. Discovering the error he swam to the main levee, obtained a skiff, and went back for his comrades, who were all ferried over.

The Thirtieth Iowa was encamped in the vicinity, and the men built fires, made coffee and cooked rations for the sufferers. Officers and crew feel very thankful to this noble regiment for their kindness.

The ram *Switzerland* is reported to be ready for service again.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Guerrillas Operating on the Cumberland—Movements of the Rebels Under Van Dorn.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Friday, April 3.

Last night the steamers *Eclipse* and *Lizzie Martin* were fired into below here on the Cumberland. Both escaped. Several more boats are below. The *Luminary* is safe at Donelson. The gunboat *St. Clair*, which engaged the enemy, was crippled, but was repaired to-day at Donelson.

The *Glasgow* arrived with guns this evening. She was fired into at Harpeth Shoals. The pilot and several of the crew were slightly wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 3.

The *Democrat's* correspondent says, the rebels under VAN DORN are attempting to flank ROSECRANS on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. It is thought that VAN DORN has a heavy supply of artillery, and that the movement is aimed against Kentucky.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, April 3.

It is rumored that a number of bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee above Florence, to connect the rebel armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.

Gen. ROSECRANS has approved the sentence of the deserters in WOOD'S and PALMER'S divisions.

Col. LOWE, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that the enemy are apparently in force.

THE FLORIDA AND ALABAMA.

Destruction of the Ship Star of Peace—The Cargo Valued at Half a Million.

BOSTON, Friday, April 3.

The cargo of the ship *Star of Peace*, ascertained to have been burnt by the pirate *Florida*, is estimated to be worth half a million, and was insured for $[illegible],300.

[The ship *Star of Peace* was an A No. 1 vessel of 941 tons burden. She was built in 1858, in Newburyport, Mass., and belonged in Boston.]

THE CAPTURES BY THE ALABAMA.

The ship *Washington* is mentioned in the foreign news as having been captured by the *Alabama*, but released on bond. There are two American ships *Washington*—one belonging in Gardiner, Me., and the other in New-York. We are left in doubt as to which is the one captured. The former is of 1,226 tons burden, and the la[illegible]—classes A 2 and A 1½ respectively.

There are also two ships *Golden Eagle*, one belonging in New-Bedford, Mass., and the other in Kennebunk, Me. Each rates A 1½, and is upward of 1,000 tuns burden. Which one is burnt, however, we have no method of determining at present.

The *Olive Jane*, also burnt, we can find no record of in the *American Lloyds*. She is probably a vessel of recent construction.

The *Palmetto* is not a ship but a bark, rating A 2, of 341 tons burden. She was built in 1842, in Kennebunk, and belonged in Boston.

Railway Accident in New-Jersey.

RAHWAY, N. J., Friday, April 3.

The Central Railroad Express train over the New-Jersey Railroad, which left New-York at 7 o'clock this evening, ran off the track at East Newark Bridge. The cars fell over the embankment, but providentially no person was killed as far as heard from, though a great many were severely bruised. One man named RIKER, living in Newark, was very seriously bruised about the head, and lies in a critical condition. The travel over the bridge is suspended for the night, and passengers are being transferred through Newark *via* the Morris and Essex track.

From San Francisco.

[SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 3.

Sailed steamer *Orizaba* with 50 passengers and $833,000 in treasure for England, and $253,000 for New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM BERMUDA.

Movements of British and French Men-of-War.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS ACTIVE.

Capture of the Ship Star of Peace by the Florida.

By an arrival at this port we have files of Bermuda papers, with dates to the 24th ult.

Her Majesty's gunboat *Nimble*, Lieut. D'ARCY commanding, had sailed for New-York. The *Rinaldo* had sailed for Fortress Monroe.

The French steam-sloop *Catinat*, Commander FABRE, from Guadaloupe March 13, arrived at St. George on the 13th. The *Catinat* was to leave on the 24th for Charleston. Capt. FABRE states that Admiral REYNAUD contemplates visiting Bermuda shortly in his flagship, the *Guerriere*.

When the *Catinat* left Martinique, on the 6th of March, there were lying there, at Fort de France, the screw line-of-battle ships *St. Louis* and *Wagram*, the iron-clad frigate *Normandie*, which was about going to France: the screw war transports *Finistere*, *Eure*, *Rhone*, and the tender *Tartare*. The two line-of-battle battle ships and the three transports mentioned above, and which had arrived a few days previously from France, had on board 6,000 troops and a number of horses, bound to Vera Cruz. The screw line-of-ship *Tourville*, was also at Fort de France, repairing somewhat serious damages sustained in a voyage from Mexico to that port. She was expected to leave for France on the 7th instant.

The Hamilton *Mirror* of the 25th says:

"The steamer *Cornubia*, with 314 bales of cotton, arrived at St. George's Sunday last. She narrowly escaped when running for Wilmington. She was completely surrounded by Federal blockaders, but managed to escape and run into port.

The steamer *General Beauregard*, four days from Charleston, S. C., with 1060 bales of cotton, arrived at St. George's on Monday evening last, with the Confederate flag flying, and as she passed in the harbor the steamers *Merrimac* and *Cornubia*, she was lustily cheered by the crews of those vessels. She left Charleston Thursday night and steamed directly through the blockading squadron, not, however, without having a number of shots fired at her, none of which struck her. It is said that the Gen. B. can steam seventeen miles an hour.

The steamer *Gertrude* arrived at Charleston from Nassau with an assorted cargo.

The steamer *Britannia* had arrived at Wilmington, N. C., from Nassau.

Capt. WARN, of the schooner *Laura Ann*, arrived yesterday, reports that on Saturday week, was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, Capt. MAFFIT, who requested Capt. WARN to take on board twenty-seven prisoners, captured from the prize-ship *Star of Peace*, of Boston, from Calcutta, laden with saltpetre, which vessel was destroyed. On the day the *Florida* took the *Laura Ann*, she took the schooner *Aldebaran*, of Rockhaven, and having put a prize crew on board, she went in chase of a large American ship then in sight. Capt. MAFFIT offered a large sum to Capt. WARN to take the prisoners, but he refused.

The *Florida* reports having been chased, after leaving Barbados, by the *Vanderbilt*, and night coming on she tacked ship and stood for the *Vanderbilt*, all her lights having been extinguished and her steam stopped. The *Vanderbilt* approached and hailed to know if a steamer had passed. The reply was. 'Yes; and going at great speed right astern.' The *Vanderbilt* kept on, and the *Florida* soon after captured the ship *Star of Peace*."

The *Bermudian*, of March 25, says:

"The Confederate steamer *Florida* left Carlisle Bay on the night of Feb. 25, having taken in supplies of provisions and coals, and on the 6th inst. the *Vanderbilt*, bearing the flag of Admiral WILKES, arrived and sailed again on the following day.

In Demerara, the Governor had issued orders that should the Confederate privateer *Alabama* call for supplies, the Captain was to be told that none could be furnished within the time prescribed by the Imperial Government."

The R. M. steamer *Delta*, Capt. SAMPSON, arrived at St. George on the 22d, with the West India and Demerara mails. The news is interesting.

THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION.

From the St. Kitts Gazette, 13th.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Alabama* anchored in our Roadstead on Wednesday morning last, from Guadaloupe. This vessel is on a cruise, and left at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The *Alabama* had on board two officers and five men of the Confederate privateer (schooner) *Retribution*. It appears that the *Retribution* took a Federal vessel, the *A. P. Ellicot*, bound for Cuba, took out the Captain and crew, and left the Captain's wife on board with a prize crew and two officers of his vessel, with instructions to run the blockade to Charleston. The *Retribution* then proceeded to Dominica, and landed the Captain and crew of the *A. P. Ellicot*. A few days afterward, the prize crew on board the *A. P. Ellicot* mutinied, and tied the officers in the cabin. After running before the wind for four days, she found herself off St. Thomas, and hoisted a flag of distress, when the *Alabama*, then in that port, steamed to the spot, and having heard their tale took them prisoners. The *A. P. Ellicot* was taken into St. Thomas, and her Captain and crew have since been put in possession of her.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Supposed Poisoning Case in Jersey City.

Important Medical Evidence—A Portion of the Contents of the Intestines to be Analyzed.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. SUSAN THOMAS was continued before Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, yesterday, and some of the evidence elicited was of more importance than any heretofore given Yet, the case still remains in mystery. That portion of the intestines found with the body are to be analyzed, and for this purpose the inquest has been adjourned two weeks.

At the close, yesterday, Mr. GILCHRIST, counsel for the prisoner, stated that Mr. THOMAS was desirous and anxious to answer any questions that the District-Attorney or jury might wish to ask.

After consultation, it was decided that it might establish a bad precedent, and the request was therefore waived.

The following testimony was taken:

TESTIMONY—THIRD DAY.

Dr. John Cudlic, of Hoboken, sworn—I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. Thomas; Dr. Rittler asked me to assist; he called about two o'clock P. M. on Saturday; we proceeded to make the *post-mortem* the next day, about ten o'clock; Dr. Rittler and myself went up together; met there Dr. Rhein, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Heberlin; Dr. Rhein described Mrs. Thomas' death; we then proceeded to make the *post-mortem*; we first looked at the external appearance of the body, and found nothing particular; we opened the body; the muscular part of the heart was very thin and flabby, and was not so red as it usually is when healthy; the heart was going to a state that we call fatty degeneration; the heart valves were all healthy; I opened the skull, and dissected the brain; one of the membranes was inflamed, the blood-vessels injected, and on the surface of the membrane a yellow substance such as we find in children that die of convulsions; we found traces of inflammation in the left ventricle of the brain; the small brain lower down in the back of the head was healthy; the first part of the spine was healthy; the whole of the brain was in good order; I mean not too soft nor too hard; the abdomen was pretty extended; the stomach was very large; not much food in it; felt some hard substance inside like potatoes; made an incision and smelt of the contents; the stomach had a natural appearance; there were no traces of inflammation or irritation; the liver and spleen were healthy; both kidneys were inflamed; they were a darker red than usual; I gave my opinion that we had found diseased parts of the body which could have been the cause of death, that we found inflammation of the brain, that the heart was in a diseased state, and the kidneys inflamed; yet that, in my mind, this did not explain the sudden death; that, as there would be so much talk, it would be good for Mr. Thomas to have the stomach analyzed by a chemist; with that intention we left the stomach outside and sewed the body up; then Mr. Heberlin said it would cause scandal if people knew that the stomach was sent to a chemist, and asked that we would not do that; for my part, not being the family physician, I did not push the matter as I would if I had been the family physician; then there was talk as to what should be done with the stomach if it was not sent to a chemist; we were in a hurry, and advised Mr. Heberlin to put the stomach in a coffin; that I distinctly know; washed my instruments, and left the room; we then went into the room where Mr. Thomas was; he was informed of the result, and Dr. Rittler and myself left; I put the brain in the chest, as I usually do, as, if put in the head, the water and blood would run out between the stitches; bleeding may have produced some difference in the color of the heart.

Q.—Could the state of the brain and kidneys have been produced by poison? A.—The state of the brain could not have been produced by poison; poison could have produced irritation of the kidneys; all irritating poisons could produce irritation of the kidneys.

Q.—What opinion did the other physicians give? A.—As far as I know, Dr. Rittler thought she died of inflammation of the brain and disease of the kidneys, and I believe we spoke of the convulsions; think Dr. Rhein's opinion was pretty much the same: Dr. Rhein described to me the convulsions.

Q.—Would strychnia produce the same character of convulsions? A.—Yes; it was only two or three days ago I got a description of the convulsions from Dr. Rhein; the governess describes the convulsions different from Dr. Rhein; this was since the investigation commenced; she described it like a continued shivering and trembling; suffusion of blood to the brain is more apt to produce stupor; it is possible, but not usual, to produce convulsions; on Wednesday, Mr. Gilchrist asked me if I would assist in getting the stomach; I went up the same afternoon with Mr. Heberlin to Mr. Thomas' house; we went to the out-house, and Mr. Heberlin designated the place where he put it; he got a hook and searched for it; also, let a lantern down; we opened the vault, and Mr. Heberlin descended on a ladder; we searched about two hours, but could not find it; did not find the paper it was wrapped in; the place where he said the stomach was thrown was sufficiently hard to hold it.

Q.—Would strychnine produce a suffusion of blood on the brain? A.—It would not so much as morphine, but would act more on the spine; death by asphyxia or want of air always produces some effusion of blood on the brain.

Q.—Did you find any evidence of poison? A.—It is very difficult to say; there is no poison leaves less traces than morphine; morphine would leave no other traces than the filling up of blood vessels of the brain; it might produce convulsion with a nervous person; morphine would not produce inflammation of the stomach; it would take about two hours for morphine to take effect; I did not recommend the burying of the body on that Sunday, and heard nothing about it; there were no muscular contractions of the feet and toes; in this case I would say she died of a combination of causes.

Q.—*By Mr. Gilchrist*—Do you know that Mrs. Thomas was in the habit of using morphine? A.—A druggist in Hoboken told me, since this examination commenced, that he knew Mrs. Thomas; that she had purchased morphine at his store at intervals of about two months; that the week she died she had purchased one-eighth of an ounce of morphine, 60 grains, or 60 large doses.

At 1 P. M., a recess for one hour was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John Ehlers, sworn—I reside at Weehawken Heights, and was acquainted with Mrs. Thomas; saw her on the morning previous to her death, passing my house; heard of her death on Saturday morning; on Sunday morning the gardener's wife came over, and informed me that the funeral would take place at 3½ o'clock that afternoon; on Sunday last, a gentleman came up, and I went with him to examine Mr. Thomas' premises, with a view of his leasing them; Mr. Thomas said he would give possession at any time; saw some boxes in one room packed with books.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have ever been separated? A.—Not positively; Mrs. Thomas went to Europe; they had no difficulties to my personal knowledge.

Dr. Varick, sworn—I saw the body in this building; there were evidences that a *post-mortem* had been previously made; I reopened the body; upon opening the abdomen the first thing that attracted my attention was the absence of the stomach; made a cursory examination of the lungs and heart; opened the head and found the brain missing; remarked the concave of the instep; the extension of the heels and the toes were flexed; these were in consequence of the contraction of the muscles; the condition of the foot was the only thing that struck me as peculiar; the appearance of the feet were such as are caused by contraction of the muscles, whether by strychnia or other convulsive diseases; a suffusion of blood on the brain is the usual effect produced by strychnia; in certain stages the effect of a diseased state of the kidneys would produce convulsions; morphine does not usually produce convulsions; I made no search for the brain in the body, and did not remove the lungs; from the investigation I was not able to tell the cause of death on account of the absence of essential parts; saw nothing to cause death; I removed the intestines that were remaining and placed them in a jar.

Mrs. Ann Mariah Ehlers, sworn: I reside on the property adjoining Mr. Thomas; saw Mrs. Thomas pass our house on the morning before her death; heard of her death on Saturday morning, and went over and tendered my services; Mr. Thomas said he had made all necessary arrangements; I asked the cause of death, and Mr. Thomas said he thought it was her stomach; that she had eaten some nuts the evening before, and he thought they were stale; as I was going, Mr. Thomas requested that I would make no mention of her death; I requested to see Mrs. Thomas, and he told me that he would rather not; he assigned no reason; knew nothing of domestic difficulty between them, except at one time Mrs. Thomas told me it was bad to have a governess in the house; Mrs. Thomas returned from Europe three years ago this Spring; until about Christmas last, I thought she was very healthy; on Christmas Eve I went over, and Mr. Thomas told me she was very nervous, and he would rather I would not see her; Mrs. Thomas told me that she had never been sick before that, except in confinement.

As it will require some time to analyze the intestines, the investigation was adjourned two weeks from Monday next, unless sooner called together by the Coroner.

Application will be made for the discharge of Mr. THOMAS on bail.

The Broadway Railroad—Message to the Common Council.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—A bill is now before the State Legislature, with a probability of passage, which grants to certain individuals therein named the exclusive right to construct railroads in Broadway and other leading streets and avenues of this City. This measure I believe alike to be unconstitutional and unjust. I hold that the State has no more right to grant to individuals exclusive privileges on our streets without full compensation to the City, and the property owners, than it has to grant title to the houses in which we live.

The streets of our City are upon land, taken from the owners of adjacent property, the fee of which below Fourteenth-street is still, I believe, in those owners; while above that street it is held by the Corporation in trust for the citizens.

All that the owners have in fact surrendered—certainly as to the streets below Fourteenth-street, is simply a public easement on the land limited to the ordinary purposes for which streets were used in this City at the time these streets were opened. The surrender of this easement vests no authority in the State Government to grant to a few favored individuals for their own personal profit, the exclusive right to construct and use railroads on those streets, without full compensation to the property owners, and also to the City, for the valuable franchise thus taken.

It is well known that this franchise is of immense value, and that parties of undoubted responsibility have offered $2,000,000 for it, while it is estimated to be worth at least double that amount. These parties propose to take the grant on the terms mentioned in the bill before the Legislature, and to bind themselves to carry passengers for three fifths the rate of fare therein named, or instead of that reduction, to pay into the City or State Treasury $200,000 per annum for ten years. In making this proposal they also state that "inasmuch as this offer is made for the protection of the City against the great injustice of passing the bill as reported, they are willing to accept the grant on the express condition that on reimbursing them the City of New-York may enjoy such franchise in their place and stead."

This proposition has been refused by one branch of the Legislature, with a probability of its rejection by the other. No further evidence is needed to prove the monstrous injustice of the bill in question, which seems to me to be nothing less than an act of spoliation.

Viewing it in this light, it seems to me to be our duty, as guardians of the rights and interests of the City, and as the direct representatives of our community in the matters sought to be affected by the bill, to enter our solemn protest against it.

If more railroads are needed here they should, in my judgment, be authorized substantially in the same manner as street improvements. There should first be an ordinance of the Common Council determining the route, and fixing the rate of fare, with due regard to the rights of all parties, and the convenience and advantage of our citizens, and providing for compensation to the property owners affected thereby. This ordinance should be conditional, to take effect only upon consent thereto being given by a majority in interest of the property owners on the proposed route. On that consent being given the franchise thus created should be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder. In this way no private or municipal right would be invaded, and the public advantages of the railroad would be secured at the cheapest rate, and without affording opportunity for the use of improper means to secure the franchise. Neither of these merits can be accorded to the bill now before the Legislature. This bill proposes a flagrant wrong upon our City and the property owners affected by it. Let us, therefore, ask in the name of law and justice that it be not consummated. As serious apprehensions are felt that this bill may become a law, I would respectfully urge the immediate adoption and transmission to the Legislature of an energetic remonstrance against it.

I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the remonstrance and protest prepared March 17, 1860, on a similar occasion, by ex-Chief-Justice BRONSON, then Counsel to the Corporation, which appears to me well adapted to the present case. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE IRISH RELIEF COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 3.

The undersigned, appointed to act as the Executive Board of the Irish Relief Committee, beg leave to appeal, in the name of our common humanity, to the people of the United States, to assist them in the energetic efforts they are making to send, with all possible dispatch, a supply of money and food to the people of Ireland, now threatened with the most dreadful of human afflictions—famine; and the undersigned feel confident, when the facts are known, that a prompt and generous response will be made. The calamity which has most unexpectedly fallen upon the Irish people is one which no foresight could have guarded against, and no industry or husbanding of means could have averted. From 1847 until the commencement—about three years ago—of the causes which have produced the present state of things, the people of Ireland had become marked for their energetic industry, their general application to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and for their provident habits. In the year 1860, however, there was a total failure of crops in numerous districts, from the continued prevalence of rain, both before and during the season of harvest. The extensive failure of the hay crop, and the general want of food for the support of animals, led in the course of the succeeding Winter to an enormous loss of cattle—that most necessary auxiliary to the labors of the husbandman—and materially crippled the resources of the farmers in the succeeding season. This calamity, however, could have been easily borne; but, to the consternation of the agricultural classes, after the crops were in the ground during the next year, a rainy season again set in, from July to October, over nearly the whole of the west and the south of Ireland, so continuous that the unripened grain rotted in the fields. The people still bore up manfully against this new calamity, and with greatly diminished resources prepared for another season, when, as if it were destined that their cup of affliction should be filled to overflowing, a visitation of exactly the same character again occurred, but this time more widely spread and desolating in its effect. What was before limited to certain districts now extended over the whole island, involving in one general calamity richly cultivated and prosperous parts of the country, where want had been previously unknown. Even in these sections, people hitherto blessed with abundance are now living upon a single meal a day, of the scantiest kind, and in the gloomy prospect of the future, the chance even of getting that is diminishing; while in less favored districts, deaths from actual starvation, and in large numbers, have been averted only by the prompt action of the benevolent. "Hundreds of families would have starved," says a gentleman, writing to a member of this Committee, "had it not been for the timely aid you sent us." There is every indication that a famine is impending, which, unless averted, will be more extensive than that which occurred in Ireland in the years 1846 and 1847, when over 60,000 human beings are estimated to have perished from starvation, or from diseases brought on by want and destitution—21,770 from actual starvation. The famine during that period was owing mainly to the failure of the potatoe, the chief reliance of the poor; but, as all other crops were luxuriant, there were many districts where the famine was unfelt; but at the present period, every crop has failed, and there is no part of the country which can be said to be exempt from causes which have been general in their effect.

Nor is the distress limited to the agricultural classes. There is the greatest privation in the manufacturing districts, growing out of the civil war in this country. The cotton spinners in the North—a most industrious and numerous class—are suffering exactly in the same degree, and from the same causes, as the Lancashire operatives in England. In one manufacturing district alone, over nine thousand persons have been for a long period wholly without employment, and are now suffering a degree of wretchedness, the details of which are harrowing. It is this double affliction which makes the calamity so widespread and universal; and it is earnestly hoped that the appeal of the undersigned, for a people in no way responsible for the sad visitation of unfruitful fields for three successive years, or for the fact that large bodies of operatives have been unexpectedly deprived of the means of sustenance, will receive the consideration to which it is entitled. The spectacle of a hard-working, provident and moral people, brought to the verge of famine through causes which they could not controll, which might have befallen any people under similar circumstances, presents one of the most touching of human appeals. It is earnestly hoped that our people will not wait until their charity is invoked, as it was in 1847, by the sickening details of human beings dying by famine by the roadsides—of wretched woman and perishing little children calling in vain for food—but that in the large heart that belongs to our people, our benevolence will be as tinely as it is spontaneous. Secured in our own land by a wide diversity of climate and the varied products of our soil from such a calamity, we can scarcely realize the effects produced by such a cause, and the fact that this has occurred to the Irish people for the second time within a quarter of a century, should awaken for them a still deeper sympathy. We can hope for no response to this appeal except from that part of the United States now engaged in an earnest struggle to maintain the territorial unity of the nation against the attempt that has been made to dismember it, and we feel how much we ask of our brethren under such circumstances; but we feel, at the same time, that no more befitting answer can be given to those who have maligned our motives, misrepresented our cause, and sought to divert European sympathy from us, than to show by our response to appeals of this nature that, weighty as is the struggle in which we are engaged, and many as may be the burdens it imposes upon us, we will not turn a deaf ear when the suffering people of other lands cry aloud to us for assistance.

CHAS. P. DALY, Chairman.
RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 32 Pine-street.
HENRY L. HCGUET, Rec'g Sec'y, No. 26 Barclay.
JOHN SAVAGE, Cor'g Sec'y, No. 44 William-street.

JOSEPH STUART, WM. WATSON, EUGENE KELLY, JAMES T. BRADY, SAM'L SLOAN, DANIEL DEVLIN, ARTHUR O'DONNELL, EDWARD C. DONNELLY, WALTER MAGEE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE STEAMSHIP DICTATOR.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of JOHN BOYLAN, one of the crew of the steamship *Dictator*, who died from injuries accidentally received a few days since by the falling of a beam on board of that vessel, then lying at DELAMATER'S Iron Works.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—JOHN KING, a native of Ireland, aged 65 years, residing at No. 129 East Eleventh-street, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, and was so much injured that he died soon after. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The April term of this Court will commence on Monday next.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARETZEK'S fourth matinee will take place to-day, and extraordinary efforts have been made to render it one of the most attractive ever given. The entire opera of "Linda" will be played, and also the second act of "Massaniello." The castes of these two works embrace the names of all the artists of Mr. MARETZEK'S company. If the weather is at all respectable, there will undoubtedly be one of the most fashionable and brilliant audiences of the season. The ladies only want such an opportunity to flash their Spring bonnets on an astonished and somewhat incommoded public.

The Union League of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 2.

The Grand Union League of the State of Maryland has issued the following:

To the Union Leagues and Union Clubs throughout the United States:

The Grand Union League of the State of Maryland suggests to the various Union Leagues and Union Clubs throughout the country the holding of a Convention of all the Leagues and Clubs in the City of Washington, some time during the month of June next—say Wednesday, the 17th day of that month—for the purpose of consultation in reference to the interests of our order and promotion of the great cause, in support of which we are organized. The time suggested, it is thought, will be found generally convenient, and it will serve to commemorate the second anniversary of the organization of Union Leagues in Maryland, and, we believe, in some other States. It is proposed that the attendance should be without limit as to number, and as large as the convenience of the members will allow. Other Leagues and Clubs are invited to correspond upon the subject with our President, or with our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. ROBERT M. PROUD, both of Baltimore, with a view of exchanging ideas and arranging details.

By order of JOHN DUNKEHART, President.
WM. HARRISON HORNER, Secretary.

Execution of a Murderer.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, April 3.

CHARLES LEWIS was executed to-day at 12½ o'clock, for the murder of JAMES ROWEN. He died without uttering a word, and with astonishing firmness. Ten minutes before his death he conversed pleasantly with several persons. He disposed of his effects in a business-like way. He refused all religious advice, but to prayer in his cell he made no objection. He refused, this morning, under advice of counsel, to leave his child, what all supposed he had somewhere, about $5,000. He repudiated both his wife and child.

Guerrillas Throw a Wood Train off the Track.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 3.

Twenty-five guerrillas threw a wood train off the Nashville road, four miles above Franklin, this afternoon. They burnt the locomotive and two or three cars, and tore up the track for some distance.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed for Liverpool at 2 A. M.

Personal.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, M. C., from Iowa, sailed in the *Saxonia* yesterday. He goes out as Commissioner to the Postal Convention which meets at Paris. He is accompanied by A. MÖHR, Esq., of this City, secretary to the Convention.

Gen. FOGLIARD, a Swiss officer, recently arrived from Europe, was entertained at dinner by the Secretary of State, at Washington, a few days since. He has had experience which might be of service in our army.

DEPARTURE OF THE CIMERONE.

One of the new vessels which recently failed on their trial trips, the *Cimerone*, having been thoroughly overhauled, sailed from Philadelphia yesterday, to join the blockade fleet. The *Ossipee* has also gone to sea, so that all the imperfect ships are now under way again.

[Advertisement.]

TELL THE TRUTH.—"In your phrenological examinations, supposing you find the developments in such combination, that the person would, unless guarding himself, be likely to steal, rob, or murder, would you tell him so?" "And if so, would it not spoil your business?" These are questions put to us daily. In reply to the first, we say, yes, and to the second, no. Even a rogue respects an honest man, and will, nine times in ten, confess to a phrenologist his wicked ways. Are you an unbeliever? Try it, and bring with you any one known to you to be either saint or sinner, and the phrenologist will give him his true character. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The attractions to-day at this great emporium of amusement are of an unusually interesting character. Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, the great English comedian, will appear in his celebrated impersonation of *Wormwood*, in the "Lottery Ticket." Miss MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT will appeal to the audience to decide whether or not they are as attractive as Gen. TOM THUMB and his wife; and there will be half a dozen other performances besides. In the lecture-room there will be three distinct entertainments, at 1½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

KNOXIANA.—

With Spring's returning smile,
For Hats, KNOX has the style;
Step in and buy a tile,

At No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—G. L. Beach and lady, J. Acker, Mrs. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mrs. C. N. Allen, Miss M. Allen, M. E. Condit, Mary Pierson, H. Perrinchief, H. Cobler, R. H. Hall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 39 | Sun sets..... 6 27 | Moon rises.. 7 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 30 | Gov. Island.. 8 19 | Hell Gate.. 9 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 3.

Cleared.

Steamship St. George, (Br.,) Wylie, Liverpool and Glasgow, F. McDonald.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Gertrude, Whitman, Shanghai, D. G. & W. G. Bacon.

Barks Odin, (Hamb.,) Bohn, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kong Cael, (Norw.,) Eventseer, Guayanilla, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Woodbine, (Br.,) Wilson, London, J. C. McArthur.

Brigs Elizabeth, (Br.,) Nickerson, Matamoras, B. F. Small & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Douglas, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Reporter, Gunn, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son; E. A. Reid, Furber, New-Orleans, H. J. Deary & Co; Fehr, (Swed.,) Linde, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Golden Lead, Smith, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Magnet, (Br.,) Roche, Halifax, J. Leaycroft; George Washington, (Ital.,) Coppola, Leghorn, Fabbricotti Bros.

Schooners Conrad Fox, Ward, Yorktown; Mary, Smith, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; Pearl, Evans, Philadelphia, B. P. Sherman; Island Chief, McIndoe, Deals island, Crowell & Paine; John Mayo, Rich, Deals Island, Crowell & Payne; R. V. Vermilyea, Egbert, York River, F. J. Campbell; D. McPhee, Chase, Harwich, F. J. Campbell; Wild Rover, Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; G. W. Baldwin, Long, York River, F. J. Campbell; Lucy Baker, Rich, Yorktown, Va., J. & F. Gager; Lewis Clark, Bowen, Providence, M. T. Runyon & Co; Dr. Kane, Ryder, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Naiad Queen, Hulse, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght; George S. Adams, Chase, San Juan del Norte, J. E. Body; C. M. Walton, Ryder, Boston, H. C. Fisher; American Eagle, Pettengill, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Franklin, Allen, Eastport, John Boynton's Sons; Samuel Fish, Davis, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; S. A. Appleton, Salisbury, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Comer, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Governor, (Br.,) Riedan, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Sloop Harper, Ross, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Bark Eliza Barss, (of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda March 25, with hides and tomatoes to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark N. Boynton, (of Boston,) Mitchell, New-Orleans via Key West, 9 ds, with molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Liebertas, (Norw.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to M. J. Fassin.

Brig Urania, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Bradford, Mayaguez P. R., March 15, with sugar to Jed Frye & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Commerce, for Philadelphia.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Brewster, (of Boston,) Carleton, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had some heavy weather, March 25, in the Straits of Florida, passed ship Cawper, from New-Orleans for Cadiz.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Ship North America.
Brigs Chesapeake and Black Hawk.
Schooners My Rover and Charles Moot.

Miscellaneous.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the diving bell boat at New-Orleans, to get out the cargo of the steamship Bio Bio, recently burned and sunk at the wharf at that port.

Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 3—Arr. ship North Atlantic, Calcutta; bark Western Sea, Messina; brigs Augusta, Havana; Fred. Wording, Surinam; schr. Martha, St. Marie.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—brig, from Havana for Boston, March 28, lat. 37, lon. 70 21.

Minerva—Br. schr., of Maitland, N. S., from Cienfuegos for New-York, March 26, lat. 24 15, lon. 80 15.

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